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BURDETTE'S NARROW ESCAPES.

Sometimes, when I look back over my life, says Burdette, I am amazed to see how the pages of its record are dotted with hair-breadth escapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war by waiting until the war had been over nearly sixty years before I got born. When the Brooklyn Theatre burned I was in Burlington. When the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans I was in Minnesota, and immediately skipped out for Canada. When I was a boy at school one day all the boys in school were flogged all around for robbing an apple orchard, and the flogging didn't do a bit of good for every beggar of them had the cholera morbus all that night, just the same. And I? I was attending another school twenty-three miles distant. When all of my sisters and brothers were down with the scarlet fever, I was down South in the army, and when I read the letters from home I laughed aloud to think of my great fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week, instead of taking medicine three times a day. When a man comes in the office with a little bill nine times out of ten I am out. And if by some astonishing blunder, I am in, then, indeed, I am more unfortunate, but a man is no better in luck than me.

SLEEP AND WASTE OF LIFE.—Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia, particulatly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostratration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the headache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Now no man should do more work of muscle or brain, in a day, than he can perfectly recover from the fatigue of in a good night's rest. Up to that point exercise is good; beyond, are waste of life, exhaustion and decay. When hunger calls for food and fatigue demands rest, we are in the natural order, and keep the balance of life. When we take stimulants to spur our jaded nerves, or excite our appetite, we are wasting life. There are wrongs and mischief in all waste of life. A man should live so as to keep himself at his best, and with a true economy. To eat more food than is needful is a worse policy than tossing money into the sea. It is a waste of labor and a waste of life.

A colored man was busily engaged in sawing wood for a gentleman. The "man and brother" had a large Masonic breastpin on his shirt bosom. "Do you colored Masons and white Masons offiliate?" "Don't 'fillyate wuff a cuss." "What's the matter?" "Dunno, boss, but I'se tried it. Dar is a barkeeper in dis town what toted dis heah berry same emblem. I was in distress; hadn't had a dram all dat morning. I cum in and gabe de distress signal." "Did he respond?" "He didn't respond right. He made a motion at de door with one hand and reached under de bar. I made de sign once moah and he fotched me between de shoulders wid de bung-starter, jess as I was gettin' out de doah."—*Galveston News.*

General Pleasanton claims to have had the best horse in the army during the war. "I brought him," he says, "from Prince de Joinville. The Prince paid $3,000 for him, and I got him when the Prince was going away for $600. He was as gentle as a lamb, with the courage of the devil and the speed of the wind. He could go without eating or drinking, and was as pretty as a woman. He would jump anything before him. I left him in charge of a bugler one day, and that was the last I ever saw of either the bugler or the horse. They went over to the enemy."

An apprentice to an undertader was at a party the other evening. He had all the enthusiasm peculiar to one new in a business. The young lady who sat beside him took occasion to observe that we were having very warm weather. "Dreadfully hot," he promptly rejoined, with the air of one who knew perfectly well what he was talking about. "It's almost impossible to keep a body over night without plenty of ice. You'd be surprised how quick they turn," he added with animation. If they turn any quicker than she did it was a proper subject for surprise.

An Englishman says that no other people in the world, so far as he knows, can equal the Arkansans in off-hand exaggerations. "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" one of them said to him not long ago. "Yes," he replied. "Well, that's an iron spring, that is, and it's on mighty powerful that the horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet nat'rally."

Says the *Hawkeye* solemnly: "Yes, daughter, you should go somewhere this Summer. You cannot stay at home during the warm weather and live. To be sure, your mother, who hasn't been out of town since she was married, can stand it; but then she is old-fashioned and doesn't know any better, and besides, she has fun enough doing the washing and ironing. By all means go. Get a linen duster and basket, and go at once."

An Irish clergyman's daughter, aged twelve, said to her father the other day that a certain consequential person was a "baste." Sharp parental reproof being promptly administered, Missy retorted that papa had used that very expression himself in last Sunday's service. "Certainly not," said the reverend papa, with much emphasis. "Oh but you did," persisted pussy. "I heard you say: 'He that exalteth himself shall be a baste."

Mark Twain says the only introduction to a literary audience that he ever had that seemed to him the right word in the right place—a real inspiration—was as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not waste any unnecessary time in the introduction. I don't know anything about this man; at least I only know two things about him—one is that he has never been in the penitentiary, and the other is I can't see wky."

Foote was talking away one evening at a dinner table of a man of rank, when, at the point of one of his best stories, one of the party interrupted him suddenly with an air of most considerate apology, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Foote, but your handkerchief is half out of your pocket." "Thank you, sir," said Foote, replacing it, "you know the company better than I do," and finished his joke.

Mr. Thomas Hughes writes that his new town on the Cumberland plateau is to bear the name of "Rugby"—which, if not musical, is appropriate. The name was decided upon in conclave with unanimous approval. He adds that the lawn-tennis court is a splendid success, and that they have capital matches there daily. On Thursday, October 5, the place is to be opened.

How some people keep from freezing in the winter: By keeping themselves constantly in hot water with their neighbors.

A MAIDEN'S MESSAGE.

Oh wind, that wanderest o'er hill and vale and sea,
Blow round the home where he sleeps peacefully,
And breathe upon his brow a loving kiss from me.

O golden "maiden moon," so calm and pure and bright,
Shed round and o'er him thy soft, tender streams of light;
Tell him how well I love him—tell him so to-night.

O stars all silvery bright, set on that deep, still blue,
Stars that are watching o'er us both the long night through,
Tell him my love for him is pure like you—and true.

O great, grand, snow-white clouds, slow drifting o'er the sky,
Bear to his heart a message, as ye pass him by;
Tell him my love would teach me how to do—or die

O great wide sea, on which the night-winds blow,
Sing in his ears thy music, calm and slow;
Sing to his heart I love him, sing it soft and low.

O tiny, laughing ripples, dancing on the shore,
O might ocean-waves, thundering your ceaseless roar,
Tell him I love so well I could not love him more!

O moon and stars, O clouds and deep, blue, sunny sea
And restless, wandering winds, bear him these words from me:
"My own dear love, I love thee well—and constantly!"

—L. G. M., in "*Good Works.*"

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

BY ISOBEL H. REID.

The old stage-coach, with one last groan, stopped in front of a farmhouse that stood a little back from the road.

"Nathan! Nathan! Where be that boy, any way? I never see sech a lazy thing. Na-than! Tell yer Ma here be the stage."

The speaker, Mr. Ezra Ward, proprietor and master of the house, stretched out at full length on the piazza, never moved himself, to see to his probable customer, or in any way did anything to entice him to alight. Ezra was tall and thin, with long arms and legs that he never moved, except when it was unavoidable. His large mouth was filled with very yellow teeth, and his long nose, slightly bent at the end, added a peculiar nasal twang to all his utterances. The only wide-awake thing about him—his eyes—were small, black, and always moving. Nathan was his son, a boy about twelve years of age, who did all of his father's work, as far as he was able, and whose only reward was cuffs and kicks and such little endearments as "Na-than! you lazy sinner!"

Ezra's wife, who was not deaf, here came out from the kitchen, with very red cheeks, looking jolly and fat and good-natured A few quick little steps brought her to the gate, just as the inside passenger was beginning to grow impatient. Her clean calico dress, her rosy cheeks, her black curly hair, tied back with a piece of red ribbon, and her kindly, motherly smile seemed very refreshing to the *blasé* man inside; and that, together with his own indifference as to what became of him, decided him to go no further.

"Can you accommodate me, Madam? I am all alone."

"Oh! yes, sur. We hain't no boarders, as yet. It's too early, you see," explained Mrs. Ward, smilingly.

"Be this ere yer trunk, sur? Walk right on up to the house. I'll see to it."

Mr. Williams did as he was told, and, as he came to the piazza, Ezra stood up, and, holding out his hand, said: "Haow do yer do? From the city, I suppose. Sit right daown here. Mary Jane 'll be ten minutes afore she has that ere trunk of yours in. Women be so slow."

"Why don't you see to it yourself, then?" said Mr. Williams, impatiently.

With a slow smile of superior wisdom, Mr. Ward replied:

"Me! Nao! A woman must do something to help along the pathway of life. They hain't no business tew expect that their way is to be all roses. Naow I have all the responsibility on my shoulders. I have graver things that occupy my attention. When yer knaow me longer, stranger, ye'll allow that I abominate laziness. Work is man's greatest blessin'. It's what the Creator put him on this planet for. Ye'll allow thet's so; don't yer?"

"Yes, yes," assented Mr. Williams, wearily, too tired just then to be amused at his companion; "but can't you show me to my room?"

Ezra settled his back more comfortably against one of the posts of the piazza, and called out:

"Mary Jane! Mary Jane! Fur land's sakes! can't yer hurry? This here gentleman wants a room. Why can't yer 'tend to yer duty? Never see anything like a woman fur slow movin'. Oh! here you be. Wall, you and Flynn can carry it right on up-stairs."

Flynn, the stage-driver, and Mrs. Ward carried up the trunk, and, after an absence of about five minutes, Mrs. Ward returned, out of breath, jolly, and smiling, to say that "his room be ready."

Mr. Williams was an educated gentleman, English by birth, who had alienated himself from home and friends by hard drinking. After a stormy scene with his mother, one day, he had left her and set sail for America. He had no friends here, and it was mere idle drifting that brought him to this farm-house among the Catskills. The next morning, as he was out in front of the house, Ezra came up from the barnyard, with a pail of milk.

"Good-mornin', sir. Yer see what a man of my education hez to do. That 'ere Na-than can't learn to milk them cows, someway. I think it be all laziness; but he says he can't learn haow. It be a shame that I have to do such things, when I have my business to attend to."

"What is your business, Mr. Ward?" asked Mr. Williams, slightly amused.

"My business! Why, sir, I own nearly half o' this 'ere side of the mountain. My farm is eight hundred acres, and I tell yer 'tendin' to sech a big lot of land as that takes time and money and brains too," drawled Ezra through his nose.

"Yes, I should think it might, Mr. Ward. What do you chiefly cultivate?"

"Wall, lately I hain't hed no crops, except for our own use, and them Mary Jane sees arter. But the heap o' timber thet grows is somethin' amazin'. You see, my son-in-law buys a heap fur his saw-mill, and in any business transaction there be allers a heap o' brain-work, that women-folk don't understand. I've been so busy thet I hain't hed no time to 'tend to crops naow for nigh onto eight years!"

Mr. Williams soon discovered that, except this imaginary business and the milking of the cows, Mr. Ward did not do anything, and that everything else had to be attended to by his industrious, good-natured wife and Na-than.

Mr. Williams left his host, and sauntered down the country road, in the bright sunshine, and, following its turn, he came to a sparkling brook, dotted here and there with gray islands of stone and overhung on either side with trees, that flourished with a vigor that it rested him to see. When one is weary in body and in mind, it does one good to look upon that which is healthful and clean and fresh. Seated on the trunk of an old tree, dreaming away the minutes, he grew peaceful and slightly comforted. "Oh! for cleanness of heart and mind, and for purity like this water! Shall I try? I think I will." No sudden zeal for reformation was in his heart; only a conviction that purity and peace were good things to have.

Just then the cracked dinner-bell from the house sounded, and he got up from his log and slowly wended his way back. Can the devil suggest good or innocent actions that lead on to evil? He thought: I must go up-stairs and wash my hands before I eat. Up he went. In his room, on the wooden mantelpiece, stood a brandy-bottle. As unthinkingly as one shakes hands with an old acquaintance, he grasped the bottle and took a long drink. Then he stopped, looked at the bottle, and put it down. Then, walking over to the bureau, he looked at himself in the glass, shrugged his shoulders, and muttered:

"It makes no difference. No one cares. I may as well drink on."

The next morning he did not come down to breakfast. Mrs. Ward came up to his room and knocked at the door. No answer. Opening it, there lay her lodger on the bed, all dressed as he was the night before, in a drunken sleep. The room fairly turned her sick with the fumes of liquor. The good woman threw open the window, and then went softly out, the tears gathering in her eyes.

"Poor fellow! I wonder what his trouble is!" she thought compassionately.

The next day he came down to breakfast, looking white and haggard. After swallowing a cup of coffee he sauntered into the parlor of the house, and threw himself wearily down on the horse-hair sofa that stood in one corner of the room.

In came Mrs. Ward, like a beam of sunshine.

"Can I do anything fur yer, Mr. Williams? You seem kind o' dull like."

"No; thank you."

She hesitated, and finally said: "I don't want to be inquisitive; but yer hev some trouble on yer mind, mebbe? Folks don't drink hard, like you did t'other night, without they hev reason."

"I have no reason, except it makes no difference. No one cares. I have no friends."

"Ye have no friends! Be all yer folks dead, then?" said Mrs. Ward, pityingly.

"No," said the man harshly, "I have relatives and—a mother; but she has given me up. She does not care what I do now. She—Pshaw! what is it to you, any way?" he added fiercely, his lips trembling.

"It's a good deal to me," she answered kindly. "I cannot bear fur to see a man like you kill yerself that way; fur I believe yer could stop it if yer wanted to."

"You think that, do you?" he replied derisively. "You mistake. I could not now. It is absolutely necessary that I should keep on until I drown the rest of my soul. There is some of it still alive," he added whimsically.

"Yes, I know there be; thet's why I speak to you. The man thet's in yer face, sur, will keep yer from bein' a brute. Do try to stop. I believe yer can if yer will."

"So you believe in me, do you? You mistake. I have gone too far now to turn back."

"No, yer haven't, sur. No one ever has. Why don't yer do what will save you?"

"Supposing I did—who cares?"

"I care, sur, and God cares, and that mother o' yours cares, although you have worn her patience out. Won't yer try, sur? I'll help yer all I can. Just to please me, won't you try fur awhile, any way?"

The man's heart was touched. It was so long since any one had said in any way, "I believe in you," that it sounded strangely sweet to his tired self, that had grown so weary. It seemed like a rock on which he could stand. His haggard face lit up. He rose to his feet as he said: "You trust me? You have faith in me? Then, to please you, I will see what I can do."

That was all. Mrs. Ward gave his hand one hard grip with her rough one, and then, wiping away the tears, she left the room.

Mr. Williams drank nothing for three days; then, going to Mrs. Ward, as she was bending over the kitchen fire, he said hoarsely: "I must have something this morning; I can stand it no longer."

Her quick woman's wit saw the determination in his face, and she used a stratagem to gain time.

"I'm sorry," she said gravely, "but before you go up stairs could you hammer up these boards fur me in the closet? I want them fur shelves. I'd ask Ezra, only I know he's busy," she added humorously.

Mr. Williams was a gentleman; he could not refuse to oblige any woman; so he set to work with hammer and nails to do what she asked. Before he had finished the task she had dinner ready; and after he was through with that, with the added strength it gave him, he did not crave the liquor. So he was saved that day.

"I think," he said, coming to Mrs. Ward the next morning, "that if I had more to do I should feel better. Give me anything,—I do not care what."

"Dear me, Mr. Williams! You mean what you say? You wouldn't mind doing anything. Well, then, I've got lots fur yer tew do," she said cheerily. "In the first place, I'd like that 'ere gate put on hinges, if you don't mind."

"Glad to do it," he replied. So he went to work and mended the gate.

Then she gave him some wood to chop and fences to mend, and all sorts of little stray things to do, that took his attention and made him forget himself for a time. At the end of three months of abstinence, he said one day: "My friend, may I stay here all the time—winter as well as summer? I am content here and I am safe."

"Of course, you may, sur. Ezra and me will both on us be powerful glad tew hev you."

Ezra said himself, when he heard of the proposition: "You be right welcome; but it's kinder queer naow (hain't it?) how a man like you, raised in the city, should keer tew be here? Naow, as fur me, if I wasn't so tied down tew business, I'd leave here to-morrow. A man like me, thet's active, you know, the bustle of the city jess suits him. But we mustn't grumble at our lot," he continued, throwing himself down under the shade of a tree and lazily watching Mr. Williams, as he was cutting the grass in the front yard.

"The Lord knows what be good fur us, I suppose. Na-than! bring thet wheelbarrow from the barn, and gether up this 'ere grass fur Mr. Williams."

"Never mind, Nathan. I'll get it myself," said Mr. Williams.

"Land's sakes! Sur, you shouldn't encourage thet 'ere boy in idleness. He's too lazy naow to earn his salt. Seems tew me young people naowadays don't know haow tew work," said the boy's energetic father, as he meditatively chewed a piece of grass.

"What did you do when you were young?" said Mr. Williams.

"Me? Wall, I wasn't a farm-hand, yer see. I had schoolin', and schoolin' in them days was skerce, I can tell you. I taught school from the time I was sixteen until Grandfather died, and left me this 'ere farm and a leetle money. Then Mary Jane and me married fur love (you believe in love, don't yer, sur?) and sence that time we hev lived right comfortable, owing to my exertions. For, yer see," he added, leaning his head on his elbow, out of the long, green grass, "Mary Jane be the best-hearted creetur thet ever lived; but she isn't much of a manager. I often tells her that if it wasn't fur me we should both on us hev ben in the poor-house afore naow."

"And she married you for love, did she?" asked Mr. Williams, wondering to himself how ever in the world such a thing could have happened.

"Yes, we married for love," drawled out Ezra, complacently. "Yer see, she was handsome in those days, and, though, of course, she did much better than she had any right tew expect when she got me, still I must say that it war a love-match. Love, yer see, sur, is so much a thing of the imagination, and the greater imagination a body has the deeper they ken love. Naow I have a great imagination. I could have writ poetry if I had wanted tew, and so I loved Mary Jane very deeply. That I hev sence found out that some of my imaginings had no actool existence is only the fate of all poetical natures. I must not repine. Mary Jane is not what I dreamed she beed; but she is as good a wife as most men hev got."

"I should think so, indeed," assented Ezra's companion, emphatically.

From this time forth Mr. Williams was a permanent boarder. He kept his resolution not to drink faithfully, until one day in the summer; then, without any previous warning of approaching weakness, his strength suddenly departed.

It was not that he did not resist temptation. He had no temptation. He simply did the evil as naturally, as completely, as unthinkingly as he had before done the good. What is the matter with our moral strength, I wonder, that sometimes it can resist the Devil and all his angels, and then again lets the enemy in, without thinking to parley or to question? This fact of our human insufficiency is very terrifying. It is a good thing that the Lord sometimes sends us aid, or I know not what would become of us.

Mr. Williams was lying out under one of the trees at the back of the house, hatless and coatless, with a bottle by his side. Just then Ezra, coming around the corner of the house, spied him.

"Land's sakes! What be the matter? I say, can't I help yer up?" walking slowly over toward Mr. Williams.

"My learned friend," said Mr. Williams, with drunken solemnity, "your imagination must surely here be satisfied. Just view that sunset—and be happy! and—hic—"

"'May your life be as this summer's day,
Whose evening shall go down
Like—hic—evening in some Eastern clime,
That never—hic—knows a frown!'"

"That's right pretty," answered Ezra, with his nasal twang; "but yer had better come indoors, hedn' yer?"

"Me?" staggering to his feet, with great difficulty. "Me—e? Well—hic—if thou wilt go with me, comrade,

"'Late, late—hic—late! and dark the night and chill!
Late—hic—la-te! but we can enter still!
Late—'"

"Mr. Williams!" said a woman's aching voice. "Ah!—I—Ezra, leave him to me. I'll fetch him in the house,"

"All right, Mary Jane," drawled Ezra, quite unconcerned about his boarder, as long as some one else would attend to him. "All right, Mary Jane. I've got tew go daown tew the saw-mill naow on business, any way; so you kin take him in." And he lounged leisurely away.

"'Fare thee well! and if forever
Still forever, fare thee well!'"

declaimed Mr. Williams, dramatically, as he waved his hand toward the departing Ezra.

"Mr. Williams," said Mrs. Ward, in a very low voice, "come in the house with me at once."

"Certainly, madame; with much pleasure. Ah!—hic—the ladies are the tyrants of the world," he said, as he staggered along, with Mrs. Ward holding his arm. Mrs. Ward said nothing; but helped him down the slight slope that led to the house. After they were inside, she took him to the foot of the steps leading up to his room.

"Mr. Williams, go right up stairs now, and go to sleep. I will see you by and by."

"Well—hic—perhaps it might be just as well.

"'Friend after friend departs.
Who has not lost a friend?'"

But—hic—I'm not very far away, if you want me, you see," he said, as he pulled himself up by the banisters.

Mrs. Ward stood and watched him into his room. Then she went into the kitchen, and cried as if her heart would break.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! After his a-bein' good such a smart while. Oh, me! It be an awful shame. What shall I do?" And the poor soul sobbed and her heart ached for his fall with an almost divine pity. "Howsomever, mebbe this be the last time. Please, Father in Heaven, make it be the last time, for thy own name's sake. Amen."

"When Mr. Williams was himself again, the next day, Mrs. Ward went to him, and said:

"Don't let us talk about it. It be past naow. We be both on us sorry. The Devil got hold of yer somehow. But it's the last time! We won't worry for the future. I've prayed the Lord, and it's all right."

"Are you sure it's the last time?" he asked, wistfully.

"Bless yer heart, yes. I be very sure. Don't yer see I be."

"You are an angel—that I see!—to think I can. Shall I try again?" he added, humbly.

"Of course yer will! And you'll never give in again, I know. Let's go up now to yer room, and get it and throw all the pesky stuff into the brook."

"I will! Let us go," he answered, with pale face and set lips.

Up-stairs they went—a strange pair. He, the gentleman, haggard and pale; she, the uneducated country-woman, warm of heart and rough of speech. But the white hands and the brown both came down stairs again loaded with bottles. Like unto the burial of the dead were the feelings of both, as crash went the bottles on the gray islands of stone in the midst of the brook, that did not spare them.

The dark waters mingled with the pure; but the pure was so much the more abounding that they completely drowned what was dark and evil.

"It be all washed away, yer see," said Mrs. Ward, smiling with tears in her eyes.

"I—see!" he answered, solemnly.

This proved to be, indeed, the burial of his old enemy. That one disgraceful afternoon's revelry was truly "the last time." After that he tasted no more. One woman's faith in him had saved him. He still stayed on in his mountain home. Summer boarders could not exactly understand his position in the house; for he looked the gentleman, and yet he seemed to be the man-of-all-work around the place. He chopped wood, he weeded the garden, he swept the piazza, he did anything and everything that he could to lighten the burden that was on his friend's shoulders. He reverenced old-fashioned, simple Mrs. Ward as he did no one else in the world. She stood for right and his better self. She had believed in his manhood when all had doubted it, even himself; and looking at his life, to see what use he could put it to, he saw no greater duty than that of gratitude—gratitude to her who had saved him. And so he resolved to spend his life there among the hills, helping her as best he might. Did he wrong to let talents and education and ambition lie still and rust, from lack of exercise? I do not know. It was only a question of a debt of help and sympathy yet unpaid. And who shall say if the amount of good we do one person does not equal in weight the small iotas of good that we do the many? Perhaps he sees clearer and further than we. I do not know. All I know is that, if you go to the right house among the Catskill Mountains, to this day, you will find there Ezra, Mrs. Ward, Na-than, and Mr. Williams.

A RETROSPECT.

My mind goes back before I wed,
When first caressing her dear head,
With rapid beating heart I said—
My Queen.

Her sweet reply came back to me,
Her downcast looks I still can see,
Her whispered words with these agree—
My King.

What loss of friends and loss of store
Distress her mind and grieved her sore,
Who fought and toiled for her the more?
Her Knight.

Who joined our hands and called us one,
Putting the holy seal upon
What was but one in time past gone?
The Bishop.

Now safely housed in this dear land,
We often, clasping hand in hand,
Talk of old times when first we planned—
Our Castle.

And coursing round my knee there speed,
Eight sturdy imps who impede,
Yet are "the soul of life" indeed—
My Pawns.

THE COLORED VOTE.

THE WAY THEY CONTROL IT IN THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Democrats of the Southern States have introduced divers and sundry devices for controlling the colored vote. Sometimes it has been the shotgun and the rifle, but the most potent of those methods which do not take life is that adopted by the Charleston *News and Courier* in 1876, by keeping the following in its columns day after day:

If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a driver, employ a Democrat.

If you want a waiter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tailor, employ a Democrat.

If you want a plasterer, employ a Democrat.

If you want wood cut, employ a Democrat.

If you want a gardener, employ a Democrat.

If you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat.

If you want beef, pork, mutton, etc., patronize a Democrat.

If you want a servant, employ the daughter of a Democrat.

If you want a tinker, employ a Democrat.

If you want a blacksmith, employ a Democrat.

If you want a bricklayer, employ a Democrat.

If you want a carpenter, employ a Democrat.

If you want painting done, employ a Democrat.

If you want shaving or haircutting done, go to a Democratic barber.

If you want a cook or washerwoman, employ the wife, daughter or sister of a Democrat.

This will not be changed, notwithstanding Hancock fulminated the following in his letter of acceptance:

"It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.—*Washington Republican.*

PAYMENT FOR SLAVES EXPECTED.—There are men living in Kanawha County who are intelligent, and who do much to shape public sentiment in their respective neighborhoods, that have carefully prepared lists of their slaves, with their names, ages, value, and time they parted with them, accompanied with the names of the persons they expect to use as witnesses, when the time comes for them to make out their claim against the Government. These statements are treated with as much care as if they were Government bonds, and in a certain sense they are as desirable, for the holder expects them to be paid at maturity—*i. e.*, when the Democratic party gets control of the Federal Goverament. You urge the Constitutional Amendment as a bar to these claims, and these men at once become indignant. They say these amendments were illegally passed, that a non-partisan Supreme Court would so hold, and that as soon as the Democratic party comes into power we will have this kind of a court. If this question of the Government paying for the slaves was submitted to the voters of West Virginia as a separate proposition, we do not believe, outside of the men who would expect to be directly benefitted by it, it would get 5,000 votes, yet every man who votes for Hancock supports this measure, and favors the same aristocracy that did so much to pauperize the poor white men of the South before the war.—*Charleston (West Va.) Leader.*

WILL THE NATION SHOW THIS MADNESS.

There are two master facts which should impress themselves upon every intelligent and thoughtful American citizen. The first is that but a few years ago the Nation emerged from a long and bloody war to preserve its very existence. The second is that, in spite of all the cost and consequences of that stupendous struggle, the country is more prosperous to-day than ever before. And in connection with these commanding facts comes this crucial question—Shall those who fought to destroy the Nation and those who have done their worst to embarrass and thwart and defeat this returning prosperity be placed in full control of the Government?

This is the central question of the canvass. The chief strength and the sole hope of the Democratic party are found in the Solid South. If the country elect a Democratic Congress the Confederates of the South will furnish three-fourths of the majority, and will rule the caucus and shape the legislation. If it elect a Democratic President they will supply 138 of the 185 electoral votes essential to that result. The majority of the stock will control the partnership. The portion of the party which contributes three-fourths of the votes will dictate its policy and action. Democratic success, therefore, means Confederate triumph. It means that those who fought to overthrow the Nation will secure full command of the Government. Isn't it amazing that here within a few years of the close of the war there could be the remotest possibility of so extraordinary a result?

The war cost vast treasures and sacrifices. It consumed six thousand millions of dollars. It plunged the Nation deeply into debt. It compelled a great issue of irredeemable paper money, with its credit expansions, its speculative tendencies, its wide departure from sound financial principles, and its inevitable hardships. As a consequence we passed through the slough of financial depression—it was a part of the burden of war. Four years ago we were in the depths. To-day we are on the heights. We have passed the rough courses and are now on the smooth pathway. The causes and sources of this new and splendid prosperity are palpable to every intelligent man. It has been achieved through the advancement of the national credit, the resumption of specie payments and the rebuilding of American industries through the policy of protection. These measures have restored confidence and established the business of the country upon a solid basis. What party has sustained and carried them? Every man knows that the Democratic party has resisted and obstructed them at every stage. It opposed and derided the resumption act, stood in the way of every measure to improve the public credit, and has been a constant menace to the industry and business of the country.

In short, we may safely challenge any champion of the Democratic party to name a single act to preserve the Union or to restore our prosperity which the Democratic party had not opposed. What part has it borne in either of these great movements except that of obstruction and hostility? No fact of history is more clearly demonstrable than this persistent and vicious antagonism of the Democratic Representatives and organization to all the measures adopted to save the Nation and re-establish its business progress. And such being the case, would it not be supreme folly and madness to entrust that party with the full mastery of the Government? What rational man can intelligently review these facts and feel that it is wise or safe to place the reins in its hands.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

From a Speech in the House of Representatives, November 16, 1877, by Gen. James A. Garfield.

I do not undervalue the greenback or its great services to the country: but when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] spoke of the greenback as being the thing that put down the rebellion, I thought if I had been on the other side I would have said: "We had a much more liberal supply of paper money than you had; why did it not put you down? [Laughter.] Our money was better than yours in one respect, for ours set a day of resumption, which was six months after the independence of the Confederate States should be acknowledged." [Laughter.] I think, sir, that those gentlemen who are familiar with the financial history of the Confederacy would not join the gentleman in his eulogy on paper currency which is cut loose from the coin standard.

Our country needs not only a national but an international currency. Let me state a fact of vast importance in this discussion. The foreign trade of this country — its exports and imports — amounts to $1.500,000,000 in value; and every dollar of that trade must be transacted in coin. We can not help ourselves. Every article of export we send abroad is measured by and sold for coin. Every article of import we must pay for in coin. We must translate these coin prices into our cuerency; and every fluctuation in the value of the greenback falls upon us and not upon the countries with which we trade. Therefore the commercial interests of America demand that the international and national value of money shall be one, so that what is a dollar in Ohio shall be a dollar the world over. Our money must be international as well as national, unless we wish to isolate this country and have no trade or commerce, or glory on the sea.

The trouble with our greenback dollar is this: it has two distinct functions, one a purchasing power, the other a debt-paying power. As a debt-paying power it is equal to one hundred cents; that is, to pay an old private debt. A greenback dollar will by law discharge one hundred cents of debt. But no law can give it purchasing power in the general markets of the world unless it represents a known standard of coin value. Now, what we want is that these two qualities of our greenback dollar shall be made equal—its debt-paying power and its general purchasing power. When these are equal, the problem of our currency is solved, and not till then.

We who defend the Resumption act propose not to destroy the greenback, but to dignify it, to glorify it. The law that we defend does not destroy it, but preserves its volume at $300,000,000, and makes it equal to and convertible into coin. I admit that the law is not entirely free from ambiguity. But the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the execution of the law, declares that section 3,579 of the Revised Statutes is in full force, namely:

"When any United States notes are returned to the Treasury, they may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of public interest may require."

Although I do not believe in keeping greenbacks as a permanent currency in the United States, although I do not myself believe in the Government becoming a permanent banker, yet I am willing, for one, that in order to prevent the shock to business which gentlemen fear, the $300,000,000 of greenbacks shall be allowed to remain in circulation at par as long as the wants of trade show manifestly that they are needed. Now, is that a great contraction? Is it a contraction at all?

Why, gentlemen? when you have brought your greenbacks up two and one-half cents higher in value, you will have added to your volume of money $200,000,000 of gold coin which cannot circulate until greenbacks are brought to par. Let those who are afraid of contraction consider this fact and answer it.

Summing it all up in a word, the struggle now pending in this House is, on the one hand, to make the greenback better, and on the other, to make it worse. The Resumption act is making it better every day. Repeal that act and you make it indefinitely worse. In the name of every man who wants his own when he has earned it, I demand that we do not make the wages of the poor man shrivel in his hands after he has earned them; but that his money shall be made better and better, until the plough-holder's money shall be as good as the bond-holder's money; until our standard is one, and there is no longer one money for the rich and another for the poor.

This is the era of pacification. We believe in the pacification of the country. That is, we seek to pass out of the storm-centre of war that raged over this country so long, and enter the calm circle of peace. We believe in the equality of States, and the equality of citizens before the law. In these we have made great progress. Let us take one step further. Let us have equality of dollars before the law, so that the trinity of our political creed shall be equal States, equal men, and equal dollars throughout the Union. When these three are realized, we shall have achieved the complete pacification of our country.

We are bound for three great reasons to maintain the resumption of specie payments: First, because the sanction of the public faith requires it; second, because the material prosperity of the country demands it; and third, because our future prosperity demands that agitation shall cease, and that the country shall find a safe and permanent basis for financial peace.

A MOSQUITO CURE.

A contributor to *Harper's Bazaar* is responsible for the following;

Pyrethrum roseum, or Persian camomile, is the powdered leaf of a harmless flower growing in Caucasian Asia in great profusion, where for centuries it has been used to rid the natives of insects. With a finely prepared dust made from these flowers, which can be purchased of almost any reliable druggist at about 70 cents a pound, the house fly, the wicked flea and the mosquito may all be put to flight or to rest.

In order to enjoy this delicious riddance, it is only necessary to heap up into a little cone one teaspoonful of the drug pyrethrum, touch it with a lighted match and watch the thin blue line of smoke as it rises to the ceiling and is wafted through the air, changing the busy drone of insect life into a weak wail of insect woe. Pretty soon down they come plump on the table and over your paper, spin on their tiny backs, and then sheath their lancets, curl up their hair-like legs and interest one no more.

Up stairs the little ones sleep unmolested, though there are thousands of mosquitoes in the room; the pests are sick unto death, and cling sadly to the walls, too feeble to think of tapping the rich warm blood that glows in ruddy little limbs just below, the fume of the pyrethrum has settled their business, and while it lingers in the room, outsiders are unwilling to make an entry, though the windows are raised and the lattices only half closed.

Gauze bars are hot stuffy things at best, and one must be sadly driven to attempt to sleep under such a cover: then, as we all know, the mosquito always finds his way through, no matter how carefully one may tuck up his folds about the couch.

Smoke from the Persian camomile, or its dusty powder, we have found most efficacious, and your readers will bless me when once they try it. The purity of the drug must be assured. This can readily be tested; it must have a bright buff color, be light, readily burned, and give a pleasant, tea-like fragrance; one pinch should kill a dozen flies, confined in a bottle, at once; where it fails of these properties it has been adulterated.

In common use in large or breezy rooms, where from great dilution it fails to kill, it nevertheless produces on insect life, through its volatilized essential oil or resin, undoubted nausea, vertigo, respiratory spasm and paralysis. It acts upon them through the minute spiracles, the breathing tubes, that stud the surfaces of their little bodies, and form the delicate network of veins in their tiny wings.

To human beings it is, so far as I can ascertain, entirely innoxious, and not disagreeable. That we—a family of eight persons, infants and adults—have lived for several weeks in an atmosphere of pyrethrum dust and smoke combined, during this present Summer, is sufficient proof of my statement.

To the sceptic I recommend an interesting experiment: Puff the pyrethrum into a close, warm room, where flies most love to swarm, just after dark, shut the doors, and make another visit in thirty minutes. The sight of seeing millions of dead and squirming vermin on the floor will do his heart good—that is, if he is human and not an angel.

Dr. L. called upon a lady acquaintance the other day, and was met at the door by the lady's little girl. He asked her to tell her mamma that Dr. L. had called. The child went up stairs and presently returned. "Did you tell your mamma?" asked the doctor. "Yes." "And what did she say?" "She said, "O pshaw!"

Minneapolis intends to give Dr. Tanner a torchlight and brass band reception. That's right! Sock it to the villian.

When a Colorado man gets up and says: "Where the — — — — are my boots?" Echo answers swear.

GARFIELD'S INFLUENCE.

No man in public life has placed a higher estimate on the influences of the home and home life than General Garfield. No man has ever exerted a greater influence in keeping boys and young men in the wholesome atmosphere of vigorous and aspiring manhood than he. No man has received more heartfelt tributes from the representative and intellectual women of the country than the Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

There is scarcely a speech of his in which there is not a reference to call up the picture of home and to fix attention upon it as a factor in solving our governmental problem. On that memorable Saturday night in June when he rose in the National Republican Convention to present the name of John Sherman as a Presidential candidate there was wild tumult all about him. Facing that great crowd of 15,000 excited people, his first words were not of candidates. Dwelling a moment on the extraordinary scene before him, he said:

"Not here in this brilliant circle, where 15,000 men and women are assembled, is the destiny of the Republican party to be decreed. Not here where I see the enthusiastic faces of 755 delegates waiting to cast their votes into the urn and determine the choice of the Republic: but by 4,000,000 Republican firesides, where he thoughtful voters, with wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and love of country; with the history of the past, the hopes of the future, and the knowledge of the great men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by—there, God prepares the verdict that shall determine the wisdom of our work to-night."

Garfield looked beyond the delegates to the homes of earnest Republicans. He knew that in those homes were women as much interested in the success of the Republican party as the men who fought its battles, and he turned the thoughts of the Convention toward that love of home and country that has made the people of the great Republican states the bulwark of the nation.

The question is to be determined at the fireside and by the thoughtful voters. There is in the career and character of Garfield everything to appeal to the family. Some of the ardent women suffragists propose to use their influence to defeat him, but they can hardly make headway in the homes of the land. The mother, marking out a path in life for her son, can point to the Republican candidate for President as a model and as a living example of the possibilities of American boyhood. There is nothing in Garfield's open life to excite a woman's distrust or suspicion. He is absolutely clear of the vices that pure women abhor, and no man has been a more constant friend to women than he, and no man has spoken warmer or more eloquent words in the cause of women. During his career in Congress his attitude toward women has been characterized by such kindly courtesy as to call out unstinted praise even from pungent writers like Mary Clemmer, and in every movement looking to the better education and wider usefulness of women, Garfield has been the leader.

None knew this so well as those women who, while in sympathy with him politically, have found an under current of sentiment in his speeches shading his most effective arguments with the warmth of personal appeal, and who, because of this, have been led to study his purposes and appreciate his motives. There is no danger that such women will not in their own way do their utmost for General Garfield. The sons of such women honoring their mothers as a part of their worship of men like Garfield will not need the urging of the veterans to do their full duty in November.

There is work for all to do. The leaders and the leaders of leaders are preparing to do their best. It will be a memorable campaign in the field and should be memorable for the influences that are exerted through home life.

It has been said that the nomination of Garfield at Chicago was "the most perfect instance of the resistless strength of a man developed by all the best and purest impulses, forces and influences of American institutions, becoming their most thorough and able embodiment in organic and personal activity, aspirations and character."

But when the result had been reached Garfield thought more of his party. In responding to the speech of Senator Hoar announcing his nomination, Garfield said: "I have felt with you great solicitude concerning the situation of our party during the struggle; but, believing that you are correct in assuring me that substantial unity has been reached in the conclusion, it gives me gratification far greater than any personal pleasure your announcement can bring."

Because the nomination came to him as it did, and because he accepted it in the spirit indicated above, he has been enabled to exercise a great influence on the party. This influence, extending beyond the ordinary party lines to the "four million firesides," becomes a curious element in the canvass, which will show in results in November.

Some of the cigarettes which are smoked to so large an extent are said to be dangerous articles. One of them, being analyzed, was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the so-called rice-paper in which it was wrapped was ordinary paper whitened with arsenic. These poisons create in the smoker the habit of using opium without being aware of it, and its craving can only be satisfied by an incessant use of cigarettes.

An old Highland clergyman who had received several calls to parishes, asked his servant where he should go. The servant said: "Go where there is most sin, sir." The preacher concluded that was good advice, and went where there was most money.

A flower has been found in Northern Mexico that has a perfume like that of whisky; and when a lot of prospectors from California got into a field where it grew, they were just wild with excitement, until they found where the odor came from.

A girl just returned to Hannibal from a Boston high school said, upon seeing a fire engine at work: "Who would evah have dweamed such a vewy diminutive looking apawatus would hold so much wattah!"

"Is he mean?" asked one club man of another. "Mean? Why, when he has spent a quarter it continues, after it has left his hands, to turn over and over for several days as a mere matter of habit."

Yah Phow Lee, of China, gained the highest rank in this year's graduating class from the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, and won the first prize in English composition.

It is a noticeable fact that as soon as Joaquin Miller got married he had his long hair cut off very close.

BAKED BEANS.—If we were Gerster's baby we'd wake up often so as to be sung to sleep.

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Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Thursday, September 16, 1880.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

STATE.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county.

COUNTY.

TREASURER
CHARLES A. CUFFEL, Doylestown.

ASSEMBLY.
(First District),
EDWARD DEEMER, Durham Township.

(Second District),
WILLIAM S. MAJOR, Tinicum Township.

(Third District),
WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, Buckingham Township.

(Fourth District),
WILLIAM WISE, Falls Township.

CORONER,
WILLIAM C. McKEEN, Bristol Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
ISAIAH MICHENER, Buckingham Township

SURVEYOR
CHARLES MYERS, Springfield.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

—The scare will do us good.

—Maine is pretty near right, after all.

—"It will not do to be beaten now."—*Grant.*

—The country *cannot afford* to trust the Democratic party.

—Democracy means one-half present wages for the working man.

—We have heard the news from Maine. By the Right Flank—*Forward! March!*

—The scream of the eagle is heard in the Pine Tree State, and the Democratic rooster is hunting cover this morning.

—Before the Democrats become too exultant over the Maine election, let them reflect that the repulse at Bull Run was succeeded by the Rebel surrender at Appomattox.

—The same kind of a smile illuminated the faces of the Democrats of our borough over the result in Maine, as suffused their countenances when the Rebels gained a victory during the war,

ELECTION IN MAINE.

Full returns from the State of Maine will be necessary in order to show the result of the election on Monday, though the prospect this morning looks as if the Republicans will overcome the majority which the Greenbackers and Democrats combined had last year. Four hundred and five towns reported show a Republican plurality of 1,341, but the towns still to hear from had a Fusion majority of 1,879 last year. This leaves a plurality of only 38 for Davis to overcome. Three Congressmen have been elected by the Republicans, who will also have a large majority in each house of the Legislature. Marshall Jewell says that while the result is a Republican reverse, it is not a Democratic victory. He thinks the election there will do good, because it will make business men think more closely and earnestly of the possibilities of the future if the Democrats should come into power.

DISEASE AND DRAINAGE.

Every once in awhile we notice reports in different parts of the country of the prevalence of some particular form of disease contracted or spread by reason of defective or improper drainage. The yellow fever scourge at Memphis was attributed to this cause, and the citizens of that city now believe that they are free from future calamities of this nature, because they have just completed a perfect sewer system, which removes the foul stench that pervaded that place in former seasons. Yesterday's New York *Herald* contains a paragraph relative to the condition of Paterson, N. J., which we commend to the residents of Bristol and hope they will ponder over. It is as follows

"That a good location and plenty of fresh air cannot assure health in places where sanitary rules are neglected is proved by the report that diphtheria is alarmingly prevalent at Paterson, N. J. A town could scarcely have a more desirable location than Paterson has. Nearly all of the ground has a decided slope toward the river, so that surface drainage is almost perfect. The sewage of the city, however, is not disposed of so easily, for it empties into the Passaic, a stream so small that by daylight its volume must consist so largely of sewage as to make the little river in effect an open sewer, the emanations of which cannot help be carried by the breezes to every house in the city. If the case is as represented, no natural advantages of situation can assure the inhabitants of health while a fountain head of poison is maintained in the city's midst. Wherever diphtheria and kindred ailments, or any diseases resulting from malaria, are prevalent, there is sure to be a local cause that is not hard to find if the seeker has eyes and sense and no amount of local pride in a healthful site can save any village from infection if location is regarded as if it were a substitute for vigilance regarding sanitary matters. Malaria and diphtheria would prevail at the summit of Mount Washington if a stagnant pool, an open sewer or a street full of garbage were there exposed to the sun's rays."

MAINE.

Yes we have heard the news from Maine, and we must confess that we are somewhat disappointed. A Republican victory by a majority of from 3,000 to 8,000 was what we hoped for. A drawn battle is what we have to put up with.

But there are reasons why the vote in Maine is exceptional. The return to prosperity which is so marked in almost every other State has not yet reached Maine in its fullness. The people there still suffer by reason of "hard times." The business boom has not yet struck the Pine Tree State. The vast ship building interest yet remains stagnant. The people there, the hard working laboring people, imagine still that the Republican party is in some way responsible for this, just as a year or so ago it was claimed here that Hard Times and Republicanism were synonomous terms. Happily, we have grown out of that delusion.

When business was prostrate, the Greenback heresy here was strongest. "Give us plenty of Greenbacks and all will be well," was the cry. As prosperity advanced the Greenback party retreated and to-day hardly a corporal's guard of Greenbackers can be found in this State. The Greenback party in Maine is yet a power, greater in influence than and more than double in numbers to the Democratic party. When the tide of prosperity reaches the rock bound shores of Maine, Greenbackism will be swept away forever, and Maine will then resume its station in the front rank of stalwart States.

Another thing which contributed to the result in this election was the vote for the Enforced Prohibition candidate for Governor, Joshua Nye. Temperance men are nearly always Republicans and the vote cast for Nye was just so much strength taken from the Republican candidate. They say that many voted directly for the Fusion nominee, not because they loved that party, or the policy it avows, but to teach the Republicans of Maine a salutary lesson regarding the enforcement of the liquor laws. This diversion from the Republican ranks should not have been. It aided largely in placing Maine where it is to-day, and every man who voted for Nye has the consolation of knowing that he helped to weaken the Republican ticket. That was indeed what the leaders of the Nye movement desired, and the Fusion party gave them all the aid and comfort they could command to accomplish this end. Nye himself is more than satisfied at the result. He is reported to have said on the evening of the election

"We labored to defeat Governor Davis and the Republican candidates for Congress, Reed and Boutelle, and I think we have succeeded. When we adjourned our convention at Portland the Republican managers, the ring which has controlled the party in this State for fifteen years, began to belittle our movement and to bitterly aspersе the character and motives of the men engaged in it. Our aim was to defeat the three men I have named, and as the most effective means to be employed was the election of their opponent, I advised my friends to leave me out of the question altogether and vote for Plaisted. In this way I am confident that 2,500 votes were drawn away from Davis and given to his antagonist. The same course was pursued in the Congressional districts with what I claim to be similar results."

With regard to the wisdom of Temperance advocates doing evil that good may come, we may have more to say at another time. It is mentioned here only as one of the factors in the combination against Republican rule in Maine.

There is no reason for Republicans to be discouraged. The check they received in Maine will cause redoubled exertions to win the victory for Garfield and Arthur in the decisive battle in November. We still hold the advantage over the party of repudiation and fraud. We still have victory within our grasp. What is needed is work. Confidence is a good thing in its way, but confidence must be supplemented by earnest and well directed effort. From now until the sun sinks beneath the horizon on the second of November next, every man who has the welfare of his country at heart and who desires its continued prosperity should make it his special and particular duty to contribute his time and influence in support of Republican principles and the candidates that party has chosen to represent them. Solid work will win the day.

SENATOR BLAINE TO GENERAL GARFIELD

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Senator Blaine has sent the following to General Garfield:

"AUGUSTA, Sept. 14, 1880.

"To Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, Mentor, O.

"The net results of yesterday's election, as nearly as can be stated at this hour, 3 P. M. Tuesday, is about as follows:

"The Republicans have carried the Ist, IId and IIId Congressional Districts, while the Fusionists have carried the IVth and Vth. The Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature by a strong majority, reaching, perhaps, two-thirds of each house. On the popular vote for Governor, Davis and Plaisted have each over, 72,000 votes, with the probabilities in favor of Plaisted coming out a few hundred, perhaps a thousand, ahead. The result is undeniably a surprise to us, and equally so to the mass of the Democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken, and it showed on Wednesday last a total vote for Davis of a trifle over 76,000, with an assured majority of 6,000 as the minimum. In the four days preceding the election we lost over 3,000 votes by means well known to the managers of the National Democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specifications from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and the money all came from beyond the State. Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine.

"[Signed], J. G. BLAINE."

—The following would be the good effects of free trade:

LONDON, September 7.—Thirty thousand nailmakers of East Worcestershire and Staffordshire will commence a strike on Saturday again st repeated reductions in their wages, amounting, they claim, to twenty per cent. They say many are destitute on the present wages, good workmen being unable to earn above nine or ten shillings a week.

A PARTY THAT ISN'T "SUPERB."

The candidate of the Democratic party may be a "superb soldier," but nobody ever had the effrontery to call the party itself superb. It is remarkably innocent of such a quality, or anything akin thereto. It is a misshapen, distorted, crooked thing, blemished by repulsive incongruities, disfigured by awkward contradictions and fantastic inconsistencies, and conspicuous for that lop-sided condition which arises from its huge hump of bulging disloyalty. It's financial theories are hard and soft in spots, fluctuating according to locality, like the hues of a chameleon. During the rebellion it was like a handcuffed enemy, unable to conceal its sympathy with the rebels, openly denouncing the war as a failure in 1864, yet in 1880 seeking to ride into power on the military record of a distinguished Union general. A large percentage of those who occupy and constitute the hump are more at home under the rebel flag than they are under the flag of the nation.

Its conglomerate elements shade off from fighting loyalty all the way down to antagonistic treason. Think of such a monstrous, mongrel hotch-potch aspiring to gain control of the government. Heaven forbid!

A BRILLIANT RECORD.

The Republican party is not ashamed of its record.

In the beginning of its existence it successfully resisted the extension of human slavery to the vast territorial domain of the West, thereby accomplishing the first act towards blotting out the most formidable curse that ever darkened our land.

It organized a war to preserve our national existence and save the Union from destruction by armed rebels, and after a fearful struggle it conquered the most gigantic revolt of modern times.

It applied the principles of the Declaration of Independence to all the inhabitants of the nation, and proclaimed the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" of four millions of slaves. That single act crowned it with immortal renown.

It so amended the Constitution of the United States as to forbid the denial of the right to vote on account of race or color, thus placing in the hands of freedmen the silent but mighty implement of liberty.

It has always been friendly to the laboring man, and has sought to promote and secure his interests by establishing a protective tariff as a safeguard to his industrial pursuits.

It has generously favored universal education, and has persistently encouraged the extension among the masses of the benefits of the free school, that important auxiliary of self-government.

It has defended the national honor and the national credit at all times against all forms of repudiation, and through the agency of its great Resumption act the country has just entered upon an era of unparalleled prosperity.

It has given the country a banking system that is at once safe and sound, and which may justly be regarded as one of its magnificent achievements.

It believes in maintaining the legitimate results of the war, it believes in the principles for which the Union soldier fought, it believes in the will of the majority as expressed by an untrammeled ballot, honestly cast and honestly counted; it believes in a solid nation and an unbroken Union.

This is the party, with its splendid record, its vital principles, and its beneficent aims, that may safely be trusted to conduct the affairs of a great people, and to shape the destinies of the republic that it saved from dissolution by the mighty power of its strong arm and patriotic heart.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

We are glad to see that in every direction our Irish fellow citizens are deserting their old-time party affiliations and forming Irish Republican clubs. Particularly is this the case in New York City and State. There is much of common sense in this action of the intelligent Irish vote. They have been for half a century in the North the back-bone of the Democratic party, who have used but seldom recognized them. They realize that the present prosperous condition of the country is due entirely to the Republican party, that there is plenty abroad in the land, and good wages for every one who is willing to work, and that the change demanded cannot be for the better, but must be a change for the worse. They also realize that the Democratic party has finally and openly struck hands with the English Free-traders and propose to put the laboring man of this country on a level with the down-trodden laborer of England and Ireland. Ireland, God knows! has had enough of English free trade, and the Irishmen of this country are beginning to realize very fully where their true interests lie. Then they ask themselves, Is there anything in the Republican party that prevents our joining in their ranks? Any prohibition or caste, by reason of race, color and condition? No, fellow citizens! The Republican party is the party of freedom for all, and seeks the highest good of all. For the down-trodden peasantry of Europe it offers an asylum and a home. The Irishmen know which party gave them the Homestead law and a farm free for the asking, of the best soil in the world. For the emigrant laborer who seeks our shores, fleeing from the starvation of free-trade England, he finds a cordial welcome, high wages, abundant and cheap food, healthy and happy homes, a free school for his children, and every blessing, the reverse of what he had in the old country, and pausing to ask how and why is this so different, he learns that the Republican party protects him and his labor, and secures to him *every one of these benefits*. The intelligent Irishmen are waking up to these facts. They begin to realize that simply because they are Irish they are not mortgaged, body and soul, to the Democracy, worse than the Chinese are in California to the six companies who import them; and the more they think, the more they are wandering away from the party which claims their vote but does nothing for them. Do our fellow citizens ever think what would the Democratic party be without their aid? Do they not realize that they are being blindly led by the Rebels of the South to a condition of things which must end in disaster, not only for them, but for the whole country. And where is the Irishman, enjoying his freedom, happiness and comfort, who would willingly consent that this country should go down in anarchy and confusion, verifying the old world predictions that "Republics are failures?" No! Let the Irishmen *think* a little, and then there will be more Irish Republican clubs, and more and more of their countrymen come over to the standard of the party which declares that "The government of the people, by the people, and for the people, *shall not perish* from the earth."

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL

"The Alliance of the Reformed churches throughout the world, holding the Presbyterian system," popularly known as the Pan Presbyterian, will hold its second council in Philadelphia, beginning on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., and ending on the evening of October 3d. The opening service will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New York. The meetings thereafter will be held in Horticultural Hall, on Broad street. Three hundred and fifty delegates are expected to be present. They will be from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, India, Ceylon, Victoria, Eastern and Southern Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, New Hebrides, and the United States. It will be a most remarkable gathering, surpassing, in the number of learned men who will come together, any convention which has been held heretofore in our country. The programme of the subjects to be discussed promises a rich and most instructive occasion throughout. Prof. Blaikie, Principal Rainy, Prof. Flint, PrincipalCairns, the Rev. Dr. Calderwood, of Scotland Fisch, De Coppet, Reveilland, of France, Van Oosterzee, of Holland—are among the great names of those who will be present from abroad to take principal parts in the discussions. Arrangements have been made to accommodate the public to the utmost extent practicable.

WHO WANTS A CHANGE?

The business interests of the country do not require a change. The diversified industries of the people dread the perils of a change. The financial welfare of the nation would be jeopardized by a change. The loyal spirit of the republic recoils at the suggestion of a change, unless it be one that would more thoroughly spread the sentiment of loyalty over the whole Union. The men who conquered the rebellion, and are imbued with the principles that triumphed, do not want a change that would place the authors of the rebellion at the head of the government, or their candidate. It is the Democratic party that is hungering and thirsting after a change. It is the detestable old copperhead that is sighing and yearning for a change. It is the contemptible doughface that burns with a ravenous mania for a change. Above all, it is the Solid South that is desperately eager for a change,—the Solid South, the bulky end of the Democratic party, with all its disloyalty thick upon it, aspiring to gain complete control of the government that it so lately attempted to overthrow. It would be political lunacy to make a change from good to bad, from bad to worse.

—If the result of Monday's battle for Governor of Maine should be the election of Plaisted, the victory was won by Greenbackers and not by the Democrats, and are Democrats to celebrate a Greenback victory? Let it be known definitely that Democracy and soft money are one thing in this presidential contest, and New York is removed at once from the list of doubtful States, as also New Jersey and Connecticut, and it would put an end to the conflict at once. The issue in Maine was soft money—as clearly defined in the re-election of Murch and Ladd, and as between Plaisted and Davis, and if Plaisted has been elected, it is a soft money victory—the Greenback party, nine-tenths of whom are Republicans, outnumbering the Democrats more than two to one. Let us see how the Democrats will celebrate *their* victory in Maine!

THE PRACTICAL VIEW OF "A CHANGE."

It is steadily asserted by the Democratic party that the business men do not fear a Democratic Administration—that the notion that they do is a bugbear, a myth, a gigantic falsehood kept in circulation by the united efforts of the Republican politicians and Republican newspapers. There is abundant evidence, as every one knows, that the fear is real and widespread. One example is as good as a dozen. The Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of Pittsburg, has just bought a large tract of iron ore lands in Centre County, Pennsylvania, and secured the option of an equal number of acres at $100,000. The rest of the story we quote from *The Bellefonte News*, having every reason to believe it authentic:

It is reported that a gentleman present asked the proprietors of the steel company what they would pay as price on the optional contract should Hancock be elected President, to which they replied, "We would not pay fifty cents on the dollar of the price stated," to which Mr. Carnegie, the president of the company, added "If I was not confident that Garfield would be elected I would not have signed either of the contracts."

It is clear that these business men do not want "a change." Indeed, why should any business man want it, when the times are good, and it means at least a big chance of worse times instead of better? The development of these mines will give employment to several thousand men. Is there any reason why the laboring man, any more than the business man, should want "a change"?—*New York Tribune.*

BOSTON LETTER.

The following letter was received too late for publication last week:

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8, 1880.

A practical test of the electric light for the illumination of towns was given a few days since at Nantasket Beach—the Coney Island of Boston—by the playing of a game of base ball in the evening long after the sun had gone down, the illumination being supplied by the Brush light. The theory of town illumination by this means is that by the placing of a number of electric lamps on the summit of towers about 200 feet high, and having the towers so arranged that there will be about four to the square mile, enough light will be diffused to completely illumine the streets and penetrate even as sunlight into the houses.

In order to reduce theory to practice, three wooden towers, 100 feet high and 500 feet apart, were erected. Twelve lamps, each capable of giving as much illuminating power as 2,500 candles, were placed on each tower, and though the light was quite steady, yet the experiment could hardly be called a success, for while the field was entirely illuminated, yet at times after the ball had been batted it would often be but indistinctly seen. Upon the hotel piazza near by, however, a newspaper could be read with about as much ease as during the day, though when the paper was placed in the shade the letters would all seem to vanish and become blurred; still at a distance of a mile from the light the face and hands of a watch could be easily seen. Thus, though the trial was but partially successful, yet enough has been demonstrated to show that it is quite likely that but few years will elapse before our streets will be made as bright by night as by day.

One of the most distinguished of the early American physicists, Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, died near Boston about a week since. He was engaged in some of the earliest geological surveys, notably that of Nova Scotia (which I believe was either the third or fourth in date), and in later times he became the State geologist of Maine and Rhode Island, besides also exploring the unknown region of Lake Superior and superintending the survey of the government lands in Michigan. He, however, was more generally known on account of his claims to be the discoverer of the telegraph, and likewise of anæsthetics. About 1830 he went abroad, studied in Paris, and traveled extensively on foot through the continent. On his return he had as a companion Prof. S. B. Morse, who became afterwards the generally-acknowledged inventor of the electric telegraph. Dr. Jackson claimed to have suggested to Prof. Morse at that time the main features of the instrument later patented by him, beside also claiming that in 1834, or six years before Morse's invention was made public, he had worked a telegraph device, though he doubted its practicability until the invention of Daniell's sustaining battery, in 1837, furnished a long-continued current of uniform strength. This controversy between Jackson and Morse and their respective friends was long continued but never satisfactorily settled.

In his controversy, however, with Dr. W. T. G. Morton and Dr. Horace Wells, in reference to the discovery of anæsthetics, he was more fortunate. The physicians of Boston and vicinity, to the number of 143, signed a memorial to Congress in 1853, ascribing its discovery to Dr. Jackson, and at the same time the French Academy of Sciences, which was likewise investigating it, awarded a prize of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson, and another of like amount to Dr. Morton. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in speaking of this fierce controversy, made quite a good joke when he said he considered the best way to settle the matter would be to erect a monument, with the diplomatic inscription: "Here's to other."

As quite frequently I have heard the inquiry, Was there really a Mrs. Grundy, and what was the origin of the name? I clip from the *Journal* a paragraph in its review of "Dramatic Life as I found it," by N. M. Ludlow, which has just been published, and which is a very probable explanation of the commonly accustomed application of the name

"An incident occurred during the performance of the comedy of 'Speed the Plough,' which produced considerable merriment among the audience. In the progress of the play, one of the characters, *Dame Ashfield*, frequently mentions a person who, like Sarey Gamp's 'Mrs. Arris' (Harris), in one of Dickens' novels, is never seen—one 'Mrs. Grundy,' that in *Dame's* opinion would seem to be a 'rural oracle,' for she often referred to her by remarking, 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' Now, it so happened that there was a family of that name living in Nashville at the time, Judge Felix Grundy and family, and Mrs. Grundy was a lady that mingled with the best society of that city and was highly respected, but being a member of some church that prohibited its members visiting theatres, she was not present on the occasion; so whenever the name was mentioned there was a general titter and a laugh throughout the whole audience. This, to the actors, was incomprehensible until a friend explained the matter to us. Judge Grundy, after Martin Van Buren's election to the Presidency, was made Attorney-General of the United States. The expression, 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' soon after became familiarly used by writers in newspapers and others to mean *public opinion.*"

John G. Whittier recently wrote in the autograph album of the Fisk Jubilee Singers the following lines, which I believe have not been generally published outside of Boston

"Voice of a people suffering long!
The pathos of their mournful song,
The sorrow of their night of wrong!

Their cry like that which Israel gave,
A prayer for one to guide and save,
Like Moses by the Red Sea's wave.

The blast that startled camp and town,
And shook the walls of slavery down—
The spectral march of old JOHN BROWN!

Voice of ransomed race! Sing on
Till Freedom's every right is won
And Slavery's every wrong undone!"

During the meetings of the Concord School of Philosophy, of which I would like to give you a resume had I the time and the opportunity to rightly undertake it, much of interest and value was given to the world. One short poem of A. Bronson Alcott will be all, however, that I will at present use:

"Built new to earth and sky
Finds itself a shapen Ly
Finds itself, in all it sees,
Loveliest of mysteries."

I had the pleasure, some days since, of meeting the former Episcopal rector of Bristol, Rev. John Cotton Brooks, of Springfield, who inquired with his accustomed eagerness regarding his old parish. He appeared to be in excellent health, and had but lately returned from his trip across the ocean, during which, he informed me, he had passed a most pleasant and delightful time. Of the sermon of his brother, Rev. Philip Brooks, in Westminster Abbey, the London *Christian World* thus speaks:

"A vast congregation filled the grand old abbey, and the preacher, an eloquent stranger, Mr. Brooks, whose voice is clear and firm and, if not musical, almost entirely free from the nasal peculiarity, read his sermon with great rapidity, but in no monotonous fashion. The sentences were shot out with vigor and precision, and often in eloquent tones. Mr. Brooks invests his subject with freshness and suggestiveness, beauty and spiritual power. There seemed to breathe through his discourse an air as of the wide, scented prairie, which gave to it a real, although subtle, distinction from the pulpit performances of our own great preachers."

We have lately had assembled here the body of scientists known as the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its sessions lasted a week or more, and many of its papers were most interesting. Of the president's address concerning "Life," and of the production and re-production of sound by light, I shall, probably, at a very early period attempt to give you a synopsis. Now, however, I shall but briefly describe a new instrument, called the topophone, devised by Prof. Moyer, to determine the direction, position and distance of the fog-horns of land stations, or of whistles on board steamers. It is formed of two resonators, mounted on a horizontal bar, which turns around its centre on a vertical rod. To this vertical rod is fixed a pointer, which is directed at right angles to the horizontal bar. To each resonator is attached a rubber tube. One of these tubes is longer than the other by one-half wave length of the sound which falls on the resonators. Its action is as follows. A wave surface of sound is a spherical surface with the source of sound at its centre. On this wave-surface of sound the particles of air are all vibrating toward or from the source of sound at the same instant. It follows that when the mouths of the resonators are both at the same time on the wave surface, they receive at the same instant the same direction of vibrating motion, but when these vibrations have reached the point when the two rubber tubes unite, they interfere and silence ensues. To determine the direction of the fog-horn the apparatus is turned around its vertical axis till the two resonators are on the sphere of the wave surface. This is known when silence ensues, and when this takes place the pointer is directed toward the source of sound. By two such observations of bearings at ends of a line of known length, the actual position and distance of the fog-horn is ascertained. This apparatus has been tested by the light-house board, and has been found to give the position of a fog-horn to within a point at the distance of eight miles. Should it actually bear the test of practical use, much will have been done by Prof. Moyer to lessen the dangers of water travel.

H. P.

AN EMINENT LIBERAL'S PROFESSION OF FAITH.—When I left the Republicans in 1872, nobody knew any better than I did that by that act I put behind me all hope of any political future. Since that time I have acted as an independent altogether, though most of the time voting with the Democrats. Two years ago, however, I supported McGowan for Congress on the money issue, and entirely declined the invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee to stump the State for them. I have never been a Democrat, and have always told them so. In the July speech I published in 1876, made at Crawfordsville, Ind., I said distinctly that I was not a Democrat, and probably never should be. In all my speeches, and in every other way, I have all along proclaimed myself for "honest money," for a protective tariff, for civil service reform, and for the National banking system. The Democrats, in 1872, adopted our Liberal platform and candidate, and gave in their full adhesion to the amendments and the results of the war. Substantially they did the same thing at St. Louis in 1876, but lately they have at Cincinnati gone deliberately back to the "constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party." Against these I stand precisely where I did in 1860, and am compelled to unite with the Republicans to defeat these infamous dogmas. The troops have been recalled from the South, and there is no longer any interference with the State Governments or the people there which is not common to the people of the North, and yet, the answer of Wade Hampton to this is, that now they will take possession of the Government and re-establish the principles for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought. Not with my help, please God. It is the old fight and I must fight on the same side as in 1860.—*Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, in a letter to a friend.*

WHAT HANCOCK'S ELECTION MEANS.—The Supreme Court will be reorganized, the Southern war claims will be thick as flies, the Confederate soldiers will be pensioned, and there will be immediate action for compensation for slave-owners who suffered losses by emancipation. The Constitutional Amendments will not stand in the way any more than the Calhoun interpretations of the Constitution interfered with the march of Northern armies through Southern States. The most important of the war amendments is already nullified—and the prohibition of payment for slaves will be stamped off by the Confederate Supreme Court, Northern Democrats finding all things well that the South proposes and disposes, then as now. But we are told this would be unpopular—that it would break down the party. Give the Democratic party the General Government, with its enormous revenues, the Solid South without a flaw, the Custom House and Post Office in New-York City, the standing army of office-holders, the tribe of sycophants who always fell down and worshipped the Southern politicians—and the Democratic party may defy public opinion in two-thirds of the States for twenty years. They must win this time—that's the point. The country can not afford them a victory.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—How jubilant the Democrats look this morning! Fraud! Fraud!

PHILADELPHIA.

FALL 1880 WINTER

$250,000

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Beg to announce to their Customers in

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Encouraged by the immensely increased patronage bestowed on us during the past 12 months, we have collected a magnificent Stock, unequaled anywhere, in the essentials of

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Orders by mail have Prompt Attention.

—What business men think of the possibility of a Democratic victory was clearly shown yesterday in Wall Street. Leading Democratic bankers and brokers were fairly tumbling over each other in their haste to sell securities. There was not much disposition to resist, and at every effort to sell prices declined rapidly. The opinion was freely expressed that Secretary Sherman might not feel that it would be safe to expend the revenues largely in purchases of bonds, as a Democratic Congress, encouraged by success, might play the mischief with the entire revenue system next winter, and leave the Treasury without adequate resources to meet bonds maturing next year. It was remarked, too, that the Democrats could succeed only by the aid of just such Greenback voters in Indiana and New York as those who cast more than two-thirds of the Fusion vote in Maine, and that the Democratic party, if it should come into power, would be forced to consult the wishes of that extreme element in financial matters. The keen apprehension as to the financial future which such considerations caused was expressed even more frequently and strongly, it was noticeable, by Democratic business men than by Republicans, because the former best know the dangerous elements with which they are politically associated. Probably a sober second thought will satisfy most men that a Democratic victory is not yet to be expected. But there was a little foretaste yesterday of the sure effect of such a victory, if it should come.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The value of wives varies in different countries. In America they are often expensive companions, but in the higher regions of the river Amar, and on the Ussuri, in Siberia, according to information furnished to the British Scientific Association by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, the price of a wife is eight or ten dogs, a sledge, or two cases of brandy. In another part of the world, according to evidence furnished to the same association by Wilfred Powell, in New Britain and the neighboring islands on the east coast of Guinea, the wives are the absolute property of their husbands, and are bought, sold and eaten by their better halves. There was one New Britain young woman who rebelled at her matrimonial relations, whereupon her husband said he could put her to better use, and straightway killed and ate her. Unfortunately, according to the same authority, the eating in New Britain is not confined to wives. The natives are fond of missionary meat, and think the English are unutterably stupid because they are unwilling to feast on such a delicacy as the human thigh, prepared with cocoanut milk and dressed with banana leaves. Mr. Powell does not advise women to emigrate to New Britain.

—The Republican party will be ready to end sectionalism whenever the Democratic party is ready to abandon the principles "for which Lee and Jackson fought for four years," and not a day sooner. In this campaign the Democratic party takes the field with the boast of the 138 votes of the South solid. Those votes can not be solid, save through crime—save through the brazen violation of the principles for which the North fought for four years. It is simply the old question of which side was right in that four years' fight, and the North is prepared to maintain that its side was, even if that maintenance be "sectionalism."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Hampton lost a leg by the kick of a mule; but he has managed to kick himself off the Democratic stump with a suicidal blow compared with which the heel of any ordinary South Carolina mule would be softer than down.—*Bulletin.*

—Here is a criticism of Bernhardt by Alice Harrison, the burlesque actress: "I think the American public will be disappointed. They will go once to see her and that's all. I paid $10 for a seat up in the fourth tier of the Gaiety Theatre, London, to see the best advertised actress in the world. I call her unevenly great that is my opinion of her as an artist. She is the female Barnum of the day. Why, she even advertises her thinness. I have seen plenty of actresses who were fat thinner than she. But she uses everything as an advertising dodge. She descends to little tricks, too, which I think are out of place in a legitimate actress, and are only becoming in a soubrette like myself. She wears thin, long muscatelle gloves, and toys with them, pulling them up and down. She bangs her hair, and the frizzes reach to her eyebrows, and she does these little tricks," and Miss Harrison illustrated the feminine habit of smoothing the bang down over the forehead. "Now, those tricks are not worthy of a great actress—that is a soubrette's business. She has very high cheek bones, and her face is not remarkable. Her eyes are flashing and penetrating, but their expression is peculiar—they remind me of a whipped hound."

—The Democratic party is the party of Repudiation. The Republican party is the protector of the national faith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.



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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

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Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette

Thursday, September 16, 1880.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8.30 A. M , and 5 00 and 8 20 P. M. Closes 6 00 and 10 00 A. M , 3 20 and 4 45 P. M

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 00 A. M , 2 10, 4 00 and 5 45 P. M

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M Closes 8 00 A. M

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M and 4 00 and 6 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M , and 2 00 and 4.00 P. M

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10.00 A. M Closes 11 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7 10.

W B BAKER, P. M.

– Rev Dr. Knox arrived home from his summer vacation last week.

– In politics as in some other things he laughs best who laughs last.

– The September term of court opened at Doylestown last Monday morning.

– The opening meeting of the Bristol Institute will be held on the evening of October 12th.

– The liquor store license of Maria T. Steele, on Mill street, has been transferred to John McOwen.

– Rev. William V. Louderbough, of Odessa, Delaware, preached at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening.

– The Doylestown *Court Gazette* has disseminated the court news as usual this week. The agent of the paper in our town is Edward Barton.

– We are informed that Rev. L. G. Beck, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, and will shortly remove to Bristol.

—Our colored fellow-citizens will hold a woods' meeting in Schenck's Grove on next Sabbath morning and afternoon, for the benefit of the Bensalem Church.

– The Democrats of our borough will celebrate their approaching defeat by a parade. Senator Wallace is announced to prophesy how Pennsylvania is going for Hancock.

– After the lamp-lighters of our borough shall have been notified that some nights are dark even when the moon ought to make it light, the street lamps will be lighted on dark nights.

– The congregation of the colored church recently distributed envelopes soliciting aid for their church. The returns amount to $69,25, of which $20 was secured through the exertions of Thomas DeWitt.

—The Messrs. DeWitt have erected a new green-house on their premises on Pond street. It is 22x120 feet in dimensions, is heated by steam, and is to be devoted exclusively to rose culture. They have now 500 rose bushes in it.

—There are said to be no houses vacant in the Second Ward. Mr. Edmund Lawrence, who has erected a large number of comfortable buildings in that ward, is now engaged in putting up four more on Penn street. The indications are that they will not long remain vacant.

– The world-renowned Jubilee Singers —the Original New Orleans University Singers—will give one of their famous concerts at Cabeen's Hall, Monday evening, 27th inst. These singers are endorsed by the President and his Cabinet, by Profs. Fischer, Tourjee, Camp and other as the best jubilee singers ever heard

—Bristol monopolized much of the time of Court at Doylestown this week. The cases in most instances were of a trivial character. If Justices of the Peace had jurisdiction over these petty suits it would be a great deal less expense to the county, and justice would be meted out as impartially as at present, and oftentimes more rigorously.

—Rev. Dr. James Cunningham, of the Methodist Church, has been designated by Bishop Harris to fill the place of the late Dr. Chaplain, as Presiding Elder of the Lehigh District of the Philadelphia Conference. This will, of course, necessitate the absence of Dr. Cunningham, from his congregation for a portion of his time, but will not make any change of pastor until the assembling of the Conference.

—The Junior Archers, the "Makeriskittons," shot their first prize match on Saturday, the 11th. The prizes were two arrows, given by the club for the best shots among the boys and girls, respectively. That for the boys was won by Master Chester Hyde, with a score of 89, hits 15, distance 20 yards. While Miss Carrie Packer carried off the arrow offered to the girls with a score of 71 hits 13.

—The Democrats in Bristol came up smiling Tuesday morning. The news from Maine seemed to have awakened many "who take no particular interest in politics." But still we would gently remind them that to the Greenbackers should be given the credit. In 1878 the vote was 27,872 Democratic to 41,404 Greenback in 1879 it was 21,668 Democratic to 47,590 Greenback. 'Tis thus that the Democratic vote gets smaller by degrees and beautifully less. In November, when the Greenbackers of Maine turn to their candidate, Weaver, where will Democracy be then, poor thing?

—We have received a further communication from "Workingman," relative to Mr. Symington Phillips's remarks about mechanics' wages, which is a reply to some paragraphs contained in a local Democratic newspaper relative to himself and his communication in the GAZETTE of last week. As we have made it a rule never to notice, or allow our columns to contain any notice of, anything published in that paper, we must decline to publish it. It seems hardly necessary to state, as it is so well known, that the remarks about supplanting our mechanics with lower-priced workmen from New Jersey, attributed to Mr. Phillips, were made before his last election to the Legislature, but were withheld from publication at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Phillips himself.

—Although the weather was very inclement last Thursday, the meeting at the Wigwam was well attended, and it proved one of the most interesting of any that have been held. Hon. William Godschalk, our nominee for Congress, spoke in an interesting manner, giving a plain and practical talk, embodying some of his experience in the Democratic House of Representatives. His remarks were listened to attentively, and produced a good impression, and at its conclusion three hearty cheers were given to our next Congressman. The second speaker was Col. Vannote, of Philadelphia, who came in place of Mr. Shields, who could not be present. He delivered one of the most remarkable political addresses that have been heard here during the campaign. He is a very ready speaker has his facts right at his tongue's-end, and illustrates them in an attractive manner. He devoted the whole time to a comparison of the two great political parties, exciting great enthusiasm by his pointed thrusts at the Democracy, as he so conclusively proved its utter inconsistency and destitution of fixed principles. He attempted to close several times, but his audience would not allow him, and when he had spoken to the utmost limit of his time his hearers were not in the least wearied, but regretted that he could not continue. It is probable they would not have let him off then if he had not given a partial promise to come again. The applause and laughter during his remarks were almost continuous. It was unfortunate that the night was so stormy, but in spite of this there were some ladies present. Who says the ladies are not interested in politics?

—The Republicans, instead of the usual meeting will, this evening have a torchlight parade. Besides the resident clubs visiting delegations from several adjacent towns and Philadelphia are expected to participate. The Republican citizens along the line of the parade are especially requested to illuminate their residences. Let our opponents see that the slight reverse in Maine is only a spur to a more certain victory in November. The line of parade will form on Mill street, and after the reception of the visiting clubs will march as follows Down Mill to Radcliffe, up Radcliffe to Hollow Bridge, countermarch down Radcliffe to Jefferson avenue, along Avenue to Pond, along Pond to Washington, along Washington to Cedar, along Cedar to Dorrance, along Dorrance to Pond, along Pond to Walnut, along Walnut to Wood, down Wood to Mill, out Mill to Bath, along Bath to Buckley, along Buckley to Slack's Mill; countermarch along Buckley, crossing Bath to Mifflin, out to Swain, along Swain to Otter, along Otter to Maple, countermarch along Otter to Bath, and from thence to Wigwam.

—At Newportville a large Garfield and Arthur club was organized on Saturday evening last. The following offices were chosen President, W. R. Vandegrift Vice-President, Dr. James Patterson, Secretary, Harry T. Stacke, Treasurer, David Harrison. A marching club was also organized on the same evening, and is officered by the following persons Captain, Charles H. McCorkle 1st. Lieut., James Patterson, 2nd Lieut., Harry Rue, 3rd Lieut., Harry McCoy. Mr. Stacke, the Secretary of the organization was formerly a Democrat, and is a recent convert. In 1876 he was Secretary of a Tilden club, but is now on the side of protection to American industry which Democracy are laboring to overthrow.

—The friends and patrons of Miss Merriam's school will be pleased to learn that she has secured the services of an able teacher in the French and German languages. Mlle. Parigot, who is a native of Germany and of French descent, is by birth and education fully competent to impart instruction to her pupils in these languages. We are requested by Miss Merriam to state that persons, not pupils in her school, desiring instruction will be received in the French or German classes. The terms are $7.50 per term of twenty lessons. Mlle. Parigot will, also, give private lessons, at 50 cents a lesson.

—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels will give one of their excellent performances at Birch's Opera House, Burlington, on Thursday evening, next. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that this troupe is a strong, thoroughly organized company. A burlesque opera will be played, together with a great variety of new ballads, attractive musical, pantomimic and Ethiopian performances.

—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, September 15th

Mrs. Mary A. Branyan, Isaac Booz, Wesley Carey, Lizzie E. Fulmer, John W. Gruk, Miss C. Hall, C. Wesley Johnson, John Morris, Henry Hollahan care Frank Swain, Mrs. Sarah Tolan, Lemuel Thomas, Maggie Wheeler (Lake street), Rev. W. G. Ware.

—Prof. Woodruff having persevered year after year, in making application for the use of the Court House in which to hold the Teachers' Institute has at last been successful. The Commissioners have, without argument, granted the use of the Court House for the next Institute.

—Next Thursday evening Gen. A. M. Hancock, of Maryland, will address the meeting at the wigwam. Gen. Hancock is one of the ablest Republican speakers, and will, doubtless, draw a large attendance.

—The Mount Holly Fair offers each day six trials of speed, these, with the large and magnificent line of exhibits, will keep the visiting public profitably and handsomely entertained.

—The very handsome Republican victory in the city of Williamsport may be regarded as an indication of what the party will do in the State in November. There is a general feeling among Republicans that we are going to carry Pennsylvania by a majority which will take the breath away from the Democrats.

—Ladies' waiting rooms, with all the modern improvements, will be a new feature of the Burlington County Agricultural Society.

Council Proceedings.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening. All the members were present except Henry Sutch. The Street Committee reported that the trunk under the railroad at Pond street had been lowered, the street lamp in front of the Presbyterian church removed and the gutter at Market and Cedar streets attended to. The report of the committee was received. Dr. Potts inquired why Green street had not yet been attended to and Mr. Peirce informed him that with the limited funds at the command of the borough the Street Committee could not determine what should be done to obviate the difficulty in Green street. The ordinance to curb and pave Swain street was read and passed.

The Clerk stated that in accordance with a resolution passed at the previous meeting he had solicited proposals for the borough printing but had received only one reply. It was from the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE, and was accompanied by an affidavit of the circulation of the paper in the borough. The proposition was read and laid over until later in the evening until it should be seen whether any other proposals were forthcoming.

The Clerk stated that the Water Company had been notified in regard to the condition of the streets in which the water pipe was laid and he supposed that they would have the matter attended to.

The following bills were then read and passed

S. S. Rue, coffins for poor	$36 00
Simeon Brooks, work on streets	5 62
Frank N. Booz, gravel	3 00
T. Goslin, work on streets	3 50
T. Guy, work on streets	1 87
J N. Brown, lighting lamps	1 25
S. Holt, lighting lamps	3 00
J. W. Dyer, lighting lamps	6 00
E. Lawrence	0 75
Charles Saxton, salary	25 00
Penn'a Gas Globe Light Co	30 00

The bill of J. S. Wright for work done at Cedar and Market streets, amounting to $8.51 was referred back to the Street Committee.

After the yeas and nays had been taken upon these bills the question of the borough printing again came up and as no additional proposals were received upon motion the proposition of the GAZETTE was accepted.

Mr. Scheide alluded to the absurd practice of having the street lamps lighted only on nights when the moon does not shine, the effect of which was very frequently to leave the streets in utter darkness when the lights were most needed, and moved that the Street Committee be instructed to direct the lighters to have the lamps lighted every dark night whether the moon shone or not. The Clerk stated that a resolution to this effect had been passed by Council but that the lighters seemed to have misunderstood it. Mr. Scheide's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Scheide then referred to the variety of prices charged for coffins for paupers and moved that the Poor Committee be instructed to ascertain a regular schedule of prices and the lowest rates for which such coffins could be furnished.

A number of citizens from Swain street being present who wished to have the question of the curbing and paving of their street investigated, permission was given to any who desired to state their grievance. Mr. Harry Smith then stated his case which was rather complicated and alleged that the grade of the street had been altered so that it made paving upon his premises necessary which otherwise would not have been needed. Mr. Brelsford stated his connection with the affair as a member of the Street Committee and after a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to the Street Committee.

After Swain street was disposed of, Green street again was brought to the notice of Council. On motion of Mr. Grundy the Street Committee were instructed to have the alleyway adjoining Albanus Groom's property dug out sufficiently to allow the water to pass from Green street to Otter creek, providing the consent of property owners was first obtained.

A communication from the School Board asking Council to vacate so much of old Bath road to end of school house lot as will leave a roadway not less than 20 feet in width was received, and on motion of Mr. Scheide it was so ordered.

The Ordinance Committee were instructed to frame an ordinance to curb and pave Bath street.

On motion of Dr. Potts, the Street Committee were instructed to have the public pump and watering trough on Bath street put in proper condition.

A communication relative to borough printing was partly read by the Clerk, but objections being made, it was not laid before Council.

The Treasurer reported the amount of unpaid taxes to be $1097.34 and unpaid dog tax at $134.

The Clerk was directed to notify the constable that the balance of duplicate was in the hands of the Burgess and Council and ascertain if he desired to make the collection.

On motion of Mr. Hoguet the Street Committee was instructed to have the grade fixed on Bath Street, from Mifflin to the borough limits.

Council then adjourned.

A CONUNDRUM FOR HANCOCK:—The Southern papers are printing the secesh flag at the head of their columns, with the names of Hancock and English under it. It was a favorite and frequent remark of Horace Greeley, that, while every Democrat was not a horse-thief, every horse-thief was a Democrat. So, if every Hancock paper does not hang out the rebel flag, every one that does hang it out is shouting for Hancock, and how does the rebel yell sound to him now?

—While Senator Bayard was addressing the Democracy of South Carolina at Columbia on Tuesday, "the boys" gave Wilmington a Republican baptism by electing the local Republican ticket. Thomas, dear Thomas, come home!

Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District held their convention at Langhorne Park last Thursday and though the weather was stormy there was a pretty fair attendance. B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., of Bristol, called the convention to order and nominated Col. Thomas W. Bean, of Norristown, as chairman, which was unanimously confirmed. Five vice presidents were selected from each portion of the district, as follows Dr. John P. Agnew, Upper Makefield; William H. Grundy, Bristol, Jacob Walton, Solebury, Rodman F. Pugh, Esq., Doylestown, Harvey H. Gillam, Middletown; Dr. I. N. Evans, Hatboro, Dr. Lewis Royer, Upper Providence; David Morgan, Lower Merion; Samuel F. Jarrett, Norristown, Mark H. Richards, Pottstown. William F. Solly, Esq., of Montgomery, and B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., of Bucks, were elected secretaries.

The name of Hon. William Godschalk was then placed in nomination for Congress, and as there were no other candidates the nomination was made unanimous at once. Mr. Godschalk being present, was immediately called for and made a short address, thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him.

Major James G. McQuaide, in view of the fact that in two years there would probably be a new apportionment, moved that a committee of conference, consisting of five members from each district, be appointed to give attention to the matter. This motion was carried and the committee appointed. After several speeches, the convention adjourned with cheers for the Republican ticket.

The Independent Mutual.

At the annual meeting and election of the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at the Fox Chase September 6, 1880, Thomas Shallcross was chosen chairman and Lester Comly secretary.

The following annual statement was presented by the directors

Balance in treasury Sept. 1, 1879	$ 1,020 00	
Sept. 6, 1880, received from premiums, transfers and membership	452 82	
From cancellation	6 10	
From withdrawals	40 13	
From assessments, 1878	175 08	
From assessments, 1879	18,090 03	
From loans	21,950 00	
		—$41,735 00
CR.		
By cash paid loans	$32,000 00	
By cash paid discounts	349 50	
By cash paid interest	87 00	
By cash paid losses	6,819 37	
Appraising losses	62 00	
Entertainment annual meeting	36 00	
Entertainment managers	70 70	
Salary President	25 00	
Salary Treasurer	200 00	
Salary Secretary	500 00	
Printing	154 30	
Expense of collecting	42 50	
Postage and stationery	79 18	
Assisting Treasurer	59 85	
H. K Boyer, attorney	50 00	
Assessment book	15 00	
Expense arbitration (Horrock's)	24 00	
Refunded assessments	38 94	
Auditors and entertainm't	23 50	
Incidentals	26 50	
Balance in treasury	1,071 64	
		—$41,735 00
Whole am't of insurance	$5,770,858 00	
Increase past year	66,595 00	
Liabilities of company	10,000 36	
Tax to collect	1,594 29	

LIST OF LOSSES.

Susan Roberts, Frankford	$ 3,500 00	
S. W. Groff, Bristol	20 00	
C. & G. McGrane, Bristol	400 00	
John Brodnax, Bristol	50 00	
James Mayberry, Byberry	700 00	
Wm Dudley, Byberry	800 00	
John Horrocks, Frankford	1,338 00	
J. Lutz, Bridesburg	11 37	
		—$ 6,819 37

The following alteration to the charter was presented in writing

Resolved, That at the election of this company held in September, 1880, five directors be elected for one year, four for two years, and four for three years—and so on at every succeeding election.

This resolution was declared out of order by the chairman, as it conflicted with a by-law providing for such alterations. Then, on motion, it was resolved that the above resolution take the same course as all such resolutions—of being presented at one meeting and voted on at the next, after due notice shall be given for all members to see and consider the same.

The Chair appointed Jamison Lott, Edwin Tomlinson and Elwood C. Lukens tellers of election, who declared George W. Rhawn, Silas Tomlinson, George K. Heller, John Cooper, Jonathan M. Rile, John M. Fenton, George Hart, Maxwell Rowland, Robert N. Murray, Spencer Tomlinson, Wm. W. Ridge, Edward Thomas and Lester Comly duly elected managers for the ensuing year.

The next annual meeting will be held at Thomas Fetters, Bustleton.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

The Produce Market

FLOUR.—The Flour Market is rather strong Sale of superfine at $3, extras $4 02 a 4 75, extra family $4 75 a 6 25, and fancy brands $7 a 7 75. Rye flour $4 62 a 4 75. Bran $15 50 per ton.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is weak Sales of red at 95c a 97, amber $1 02a1 04, and white $1 05. Rye, 85 a 86c. Corn, 53a55c Oats, mixed, 30c., and white, 40a41c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, $16a16.50 per bbl. Bacon Hams, 11a14c. per lb., Sides, 9¼a10c, and Shoulders, 6¼a6¾c, Lard, 7¾a8¼c, Butter, extra creamery, 26a27c. State tubs, choice, 26a27c, do. firsts, 23a25c, Western, 18a20c., do firsts, 15a17c. Cheese, choice, 13c., do. fair to good, 12a12½c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 20c.

WOOL.—Sales in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West-Virginia XX and above at 44a46c., do. X 44a46c, do. medium, 47a48c, do coarse, 40c New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, or X and XX, at 38a42c., do medium at 40a47c, do coarse, at 40c, fine washed delaine X and XX, at 48c, medium washed combing and delaine at 50a 52½c, coarse do do, at 44c.

COTTON.—Last sales at 12a12¼c.

Cattle Market.

The receipts of beeves at the West Philadelphia yard for the week ending on Monday were 3500 head, North Philadelphia yard, 500 head. Total, 4000 head. Beeves—Extra at 5¾a6c, good, 5¼a5½c, common, 4a4½c.; bulls and cows, 2¼a4c., fresh cows, $25a45, veal calves, 5¾a6½c, grass do, 2¼a 3¼c. Hogs from 7¼a8¼c.; mixed light, 7¼a7¾c Arrivals at all yards, 5000 head. Sheep and Lambs —Extra at 4¾a5c, good, 4¼a4½c., common. 3¼a 4¼c, lambs, 4¼a6c. Arrival at West Philadelphia yard, 5000 head, other yards, 5000 head. Total, 10,000 head

Hay and Straw.

During the past week there were 180 loads of hay and 50 of straw weighed and sold at the Farmers Market, at the following prices Prime Timothy per 100 pounds, $1.35a1.45, mixed, $1.25a1 35, Straw, $1 a1 10

MARRIED.

SMITH—AHLEE.—On the 14th inst, by the Rev. Dr Knox, Samuel R. Smith, of Trenton, and Lucie G., daughter of Chas. A. Ahlee, of Bristol.

DIED.

BAKER.—On September 6th, at his late residence, near Easton, Md., Thomas Baker, formerly of Newportville, Pa, in the 81st year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BRISTOL, PA.

Will re-open September 8th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address,

MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

CAMP MEETING.

A WOODS MEETING, to be held in SCHENCK'S GROVE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church, and for the benefit of the Bensalem Church. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. All are cordially invited to come if the weather is agreeable. L. HOOD, Pastor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled our capacity for pot plants and cut flowers. Our stock now exceeds anything we have had herefore, both in quantity and variety For fall and winter culture we offer ASTERS, BOUVARDIOS, BEGONIAS, CARNATION PINKS, CYCLAMEN, CHRYSANTHEMUMS GERANIUMS, HELITROPES, HYACINTHS, LILLIES, PRIMROSES & TULIPS Several varieties of STRAWBERRY, including the unrivalled Sharpless variety, and evergreens. We offer all of the above as cheap and good as can be had elsewhere Cut flowers on hand always All kinds of floral designs made at short notice.

DeWITTS' GREEN HOUSES, POND STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1880,

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, P M ,

ON the premises, adjoining the COLD SPRING FARM, on the Bristol Turnpike, 2 miles above Bristol borough, the following personal property, belonging to Mrs M. J. Francis: Two nice Cows, both milking, one a full blood Alderney, the other an Ayrshire, 1 Lawn Mower, lot of Garden Tools, etc Also, Household Goods in their variety. Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chamber-sets, Mattresses, Matting, Carpets, Plated Tea-sets, China and Glass Ware, Mantle Ornaments, Window Shades, Rosewood Extension Table, ½ dozen Walnut Chairs, Hat-rack, Rosewood Sideboard, marble top, gilt framed Mirror, 4 Parlor Stoves, and numerous other useful things that will be looked up by day of sale and sold to the highest bidder, as I have no further use for them Terms cash.

JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer

MOUNT HOLLY FAIR.

THE GREAT EVENT OF

Burlington County and New Jersey.

The 34th Annual Fair of the Burlington County Agricultural Society at Mount Holly,

OCTOBER 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1880.

$11,000 IN PREMIUMS.

One and all, go and see the unrivalled

Trotting, Running and Tournament.

The large and varied show of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE PIGEONS AND POULTRY.

The magnificent display of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, Farm Machinery, Antique, Ladies' Work, Manufactured Articles, School and other exhibits.

The most Attractive Agricultural Exhibition of any County or State. Special low excursion rates on all Railroads. For schedule of premiums, Address

Sept. 11, 1880 H. I. BUDD, Cor. Secretary.

Birch's Opera House,

BURLINGTON,

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23,'80.

CHAS H DUPREZ, Director & Sole Prop.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!!

29 Years one Continued Triumph,

Announcing the first appearance in this city of

Duprez & Benedict Famous Minstrels

And Military Royal Brass Band.

24	MEMBERS IN NUMBER.	24
6	ACCOMPLISHED VOICED VOCALISTS.	6
20	IN BAND PARADE.	20
16	IN PART FIRST	16
4	GREAT SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS	4
14	CELEBRATED MUSICIANS.	14
1	BURLESQUE PRIMA DONNA	1
6	COMICAL END MEN	6
1	RENOWNED VOCAL QUINTETTE.	1
5	POPULAR FAMOUS COMEDIANS.	5
1	ECCENTRIC PLEASANT BANJOIST.	1
4	BRILLIANT CLOG STARS	4
50	VARIED FEATURES OF MERIT.	50

Free ferry to and from Burlington Prudential Scale of Family Prices Adopted

Tickets Only - - 25 and 35 Cts.

Reserved Seats sold at Callanan's Book Store. No extra charge for Reserved Seats,

An Ordinance

TO CURB AND PAVE THE FOOTWAYS, GUTTERS AND CARTWAYS UPON BOTH SIDES OF SWAIN STREET, FROM OTTER TO MIFFLIN STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, the footways upon both sides of Swain street from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be curbed with stone of not less than sixteen inches in depth, which said curbstone shall be set in a line eleven feet from the line on both sides of said street. Provided, always, that in setting said curb, due regard to uniformity shall be observed, and unnecessary ascents and descents avoided

SECTION 2—That the footways on both sides of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or flagstone, from the line on both sides of said street to within three feet of the outside of the curbstone Provided, that any passage, alley or cartway upon either side of said Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with flagstone

SECTION 3—That the gutters outside or in front of the curb upon both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, shall be paved with brick or cobble-stones, in width not less than eighteen inches.

SECTION 4—That within three months after the passage of this ordinance, the owner or owners of lots fronting on both sides of Swain street, from Otter to Mifflin street, and herein ordered to be curbed and paved, shall at their expense curb and pave, or cause to be curbed and paved according to the provisions of the First, Second and Third sections of this ordinance, the footways, gutters and cartways in front of, around or upon their respective lots, and in case any of the owner or owners aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to curb and pave the same in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, for the space of three months from and after the passage hereof, that then, and in such case the said Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol will at once proceed to curb and pave the same, and collect the cost thereof according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this Thirteenth day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty

A. L. GARWOOD, Burgess.

Attest J WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

HOW TO GET almost Everything.

Do you know how to get in the easiest way and to best advantage what you want for dress and house-furnishing?

First, how: Write for a catalogue; see what you can learn from it about the things you want. If samples can be useful to you, ask for them and state your wants so plainly that exactly the right samples can be sent.

Second, where: The place where goods are kept in the greatest variety; where they are sold for what they really are in respect to quality; where prices are lowest; where most care is taken to serve customers acceptably; and where you have the right to return whatever is not satisfactory.

There—no matter where you are—if you make your wants known and avail yourself of your privileges, you will get the best things in the best way, promptly and without trouble or risk; sometimes by mail, sometimes by express, almost always at less cost for carriage than the money you save in the price.

John Wanamaker,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper.

SALLIE E. GOFORTH

Will re-open her school for small children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1880, at

NO. 57 WOOD STREET, BRISTOL.

PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

To their many Bucks County friends to make their establishment general headquarters during the continuance of the State Fair opening in this city, September 6th.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons, pleasant Waiting and Toilet Rooms and a Parcel Office, where packages may be left until called for, have been introduced.

While the Fair lasts we shall daily place on exhibition,

NEW THINGS IN................. SILKS,

NEW THINGS IN................. VELVETS,

NEW THINGS IN................. SATINS,

NEW THINGS IN................. DRESS GOODS,

NEW THINGS IN................. BLACK GOODS,

NEW THINGS IN................. HOSIERY

—AND—

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Selected in Europe by our own buyers.

The extensive additions made to our building during the past three months will be ready for inspection, so that taking all things together our establishment will probably be as interesting to lady sight-seers as the State Fair itself.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Nos. 801, 803, 805, 807 and 809 Market St.,

Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Eighth St.,

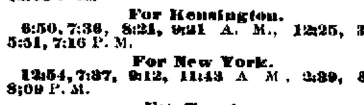
No. 804 Filbert St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK DIVISION.



Trains to and from Bristol Station

For West Philadelphia.

3:15, 6:30, 7:30, 10:15, 10:33 A M, 1:11, 3:02, 4:19, 5:30, 6:40, 6:59, 9:20, 10:51, 12:05 P M.

For Kensington.

6:50, 7:36, 8:31, 9:31 A. M., 12:25, 3:50, 5:51, 7:16 P. M.

For New York.

12:54, 7:37, 9:12, 11:43 A M., 3:39, 8:19, 8:09 P. M.

For Trenton.

7:37, 8:30, 9:12, 11:00, 11:43 A M , 12:47, 2:39, 3:00, 4:48, 5:28, 6:10, 6:19, 6:58, 8:09 9:03 P. M.

From Trenton.

6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00, 10:14, 12:01 A. M , 12:55, 2:45, 3:30, 5:30, 6.42, 6:55, 9.00 P. M.

From Kensington.

7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:13 A M , 2:15, 4:10, 4:45 5:30, 6:15, 8:20 P M

From West Philadelphia.

12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:30, 7:00, 8:30, 11:00 A M , 12:01 Noon. 1:00, 2:00, 4:10, 4:45 5:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.

From New York.

7:25, 8:15, 10:35 A. M , 12:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55, 8:25, 8:35, 11:55 P. M.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F THOMSON, Gen Manager. L P. FARMER, Gen Pass Agent.

F W JACKSON, Gen Supt U. R R. of N J Division.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday, 17,	10	A. M	Friday, 17,	2½	P M
Saturday, 18,	10	A M	Saturday, 18,	2½	P M
Monday, 20,	11½	A M	Monday, 20,	3½	P. M
Tuesday, 21,	12½	P M	Tuesday, 21,	4½	P M
Wednesday, 22,	1½	P. M	Wednesday, 22,	5½	P. M
Thursday, 23,	2½	P. M	Thursday, 23,	6½	P. M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts, Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts Excursion, 40 cts.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M., and 4 P. M , touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 and 6 P. M Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

Sunday—Leave Bristol at 8 15 A. M , and 4 P. M., and Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M.

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT

leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at 7 A. M , and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at half-past 10. On the 3 o'clock trip only as far as Bristol, leaving there at 6 P. M.

Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare 25 cents Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

STRAWBERRIES The two largest, best and most productive—Mt. Vernon Seedling and Kirkwood, each yielded in 1880 at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre, and averaged in market 19c. per quart; 40 acres Strawberries and Raspberries. Kieffer's Hybrid Blight-Proof Pear. "Forty Years' Experience in Pear Growing," telling how to avoid the Blight. "Forty Years Among Small Fruits," telling WHAT and HOW to PLANT. Either sent by mail for 15c; both for 25c. Catalogues of Fruits and Flowers free.

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

To take subscriptions for the

"INTERNATIONAL REVIEW,"

the largest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the REVIEW.

Always bright, readable and instructive; cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, unsectarian in religion, and independent in politics.

Price, 50 cents a number; $5.00 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of $1.00. A specimen copy sent to any address for 15c.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, 111 and 113 William St., New York.

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

IVINS & BROTHER

Are making up a large stock, which will be sold at OLD PRICES, as cheap as a good article can be made. PRICES AND QUALITY BOTH GUARANTEED. Call and examine their

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.,

NO. 36 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CARPET STORE.

GREEN'S OLD RELIABLE CARPET STORE,

No. 323 North Second Street Philadelphia.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, STAIR RODS, MATS, RUGS, &c.

All the new Spring Styles The best quality and the lowest prices. All goods warranted.

PAYNE G. GREEN.

REMOVAL.

THE STOVE AND TIN STORE,

Formerly at NO. 18 MILL STREET, has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, or ZINC work to order. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in Stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible price for cash

A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.

THOMAS BARNARD,

Radcliffe St., Opposite Post Office.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

HERCULES ATKIN,

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS

AND COCOA MATTING, IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO. 1013 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Esther Williams, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

E. G HARRISON, Executor

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept 9, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sybella Fowler, late of Bristol Borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

E. G. HARRISON Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa , Sept 2 1880

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Sarah M. Tomlinson, late of the Borough of Bristol, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

E G. HARRISON, Administrator.

Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Emma E Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,

Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Charles Henry Allen, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Executor,

Or Anthony Swain, Attorney. Bristol, Pa.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

FOR RENT.

The STORE ROOM now occupied by J. H. Bostwick, is for rent any day after the date of this advertisement. Call at the store, corner Mill and Pond Street, for further instruction. It is the finest room in Bristol.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

Bristol, May 25th, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

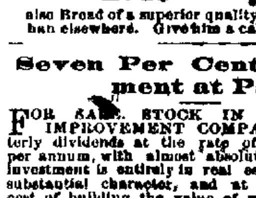
TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of the company at his office, in Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$20,000

authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and must commend itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE,

Bristol, Aug. 11, 1880. Secretary.



C. F. MERTZ

BAKER,

corner Washington and Pond Sts., has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call

Seven Per Cent. Investment at Par.

FOR SALE. STOCK IN THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. Pays quarterly dividends at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, with almost absolute security. The investment is entirely in real estate of the most substantial character, and at the present low cost of building, the value of which every stockholder is capable to judge.

It is not possible to find any other investment yielding so large a return at so little risk.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

$10 TO $500 ALL wishing to make money in Wall St. should deal with the undersigned. Write for explanatory Circulars, sent free by

HICKLING & CO., Bankers & Brokers, 42 Exchange Place, New York

"Enjoy the confidence of their patrons."—*Evening Post.*

THE MISSES CABEEN

Will open their SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN at the Friends' School House, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1880. For circulars apply at their residence, cor. of Radcliffe and Franklin streets, Bristol, Pa.

DR. ADAMS.

Dentist, No. 81 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa., will hereafter be in his office every day except SEVENTH DAY (Saturday).

August 17, 1880.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

INDECISION.

BY JACOB F. HENRICI.

I love her! Words cannot express
The joy with which her presence fills me
The soft touch of her hand, her dress
Against my arm with rapture thrills me.
I yearn to call her mine, but still
(Excuse me if my sorrows trouble you)
She says I am her dearest Will,
And writes it with a lowercase w.

Fresh as a rosebud newly born,
With morning's dew drop still upon it;
Graces that ne'er did queen adorn,
Worthy of poet's noblest sonnet;
A heart as sunny as a bird's,
Ah! were I free my life to pledge her!
Were I but sure she'd find my words
Sweet as the heroes of the *Ledger*!

I sang to her an old, old song,
(An excellent hint from Coleridge taking)
The tale of one whose heart had long
With untold love been slowly breaking,
I ceased, but though upon her face
Love, pity, maiden shame were blended
Instead of Genevieve's embrace,
She only murmured, "That is splendid!"

Queen of home arts, she seems to cast
Sunshine and song round all who meet her.
No rare Madonna of the past
Was ever purer, gentler, sweeter.
A home with her—oh, no, I fear
It cannot be How could I bear
To hear her play, year after year,
Her single piece—the "Maiden's Prayer"?
—*September Scribner.*

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

Though "Old Mr. Fogy" has long questioned woman's fitness to practice law, and her opinions concerning legal matters, no one has ever questioned her opinion concerning Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women freely affirm that the Prescription is a positive cure for those "dragging-down" sensations, and the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. The Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14, 1879.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y:

Dear Sir: I was treated by four different physicians without avail for disease of the liver and uterus. Some time ago I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Discovery, being at the time confined part of the time to my bed. At first my improvement was slow, but I now find myself well after the use of four bottles of each of the medicines. With many, many thanks, I am, very respectfully,

MARY E. GRACE.

If you win by cunning, you also lose by it—lose that which is of more value than any object gained by it—character.

A Big Success.

"My wife had been ailing a long time with dyspepsia and nervousness, and was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led by reading a circular left at my door to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. Having been so often deceived by worthless mixtures, nothing but my wife's dangerous condition could have led us to make any more experiments. But it was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman, and regularly does her household duties."— R. D., Buffalo. See other column.

If those who over-eat and those who half-starve would strike a balance, the world would be well fed.

☞Have you ever known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition, do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. See another column.

Hotel-keepers don't take kindly to the new fire-escapes. They call them boarder-escapes.

Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is first cradled, then threshed, and finally becomes the flower of the family. And we would add, sooth it with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains no opiates.

Politeness requires that all calls made by telephones should be returned.

☞Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Weat better time to be buried in slumber than at the dead of night?

Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address
JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A.M., Pres. State College, Pa.

A man who opens oysters does things by halves.

☞Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

A good thing to be fast—a button.

☞W. Grace, 112 Cedar street above, Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Just opened Mertz's Ice Cream Saloon. Finest quality of cream, purest fruit flavors, and good measure.

☞Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞For fine confectionery and fruits,send your order to Mertz.

☞They said: "She never told her love, but let concealment like a worm in the bud feed on her damask cheek;" but when they found it was not love, but the remains of a cold that was surely and sadly leading to consumption, they procured for her a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound. It is needless to remark that she recovered. Sold by all druggists. 25 Cents per Bottle.

☞To be? or not to be? That is the question." Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the aches and pains that human flesh is heir to, when overtaken by a severe cough or cold, or to purchase a bottle of Sine's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and by thus opposing, end them. Sold by all druggists. 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound stands at the head of all preparations of Tar Hoarhound, and it needs only one trial to satisfy the most uncredulous that it will do all that is claimed of it; *that for Coughs and Colds it has no equal.* Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

☞"Quoth the Raven, never more!" But be had no reference to Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, for it only needs one trial for people evermore to use it in cases of Colds or Coughs and all affections of Bronchial Tubes. Sold by all reliable druggists at 25 and 40 Cents per Bottle.

☞This is not a fairy tale, although there is some magic about it; and if you have any desire to find out what kind of a tale it is, or wherein the magic lies, ask your druggist for a bottle of Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound, and the secret may be learned from the inside wrapper. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 Cents.

☞M. B. Roberts' Embrocation will not cure all the diseases that human flesh is heir to, but for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Burns or Flesh Wounds it has no peer, if it has an equal. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 50 Cents.

☞If you have a horse for sale, one package of Roberts' Horse Powders will improve his condition to the extent of 10 per cent. in his selling price. Farmers figure this out. 25 Cents buys a package. For sale by all druggists.

☞Poulterers and Farmers that are alive to their interests are at this season of the year giving their chickens M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powders. It makes them healthy and strong, consequently more valuable for the fall trade.

AGENTS WANTED

To take subscriptions for the

"INTERNATIONAL REVIEW,"

the largest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the Review.
Always bright, readable and instructive; cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, sectarian in religion, and independent in politics.
Price, 50 cents a number; $5.00 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of $1.00. A specimen copy sent to any address for 15c.
A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers.
111 and 113 William St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW TO GET Clothing under Price.

If we could sell a little more of this and a little less of that, we could make things come out even—the last man that came in would carry off the last suit; but we can't. Out of every stock there are a great many sizes left when some are gone. The best we can do with these incomplete assortments is to mark them low enough to set a great many people looking among them for bargains.

This we do every day at this time of year; and just now we have enough of such to stock a little store.

Besides, odd parts of suits get left—coats, vests and trousers. We have a room in which there is nothing else. There is in that room cheaper clothing than you have any notion of. We call it the Bargain-Room.

These marked-down suits and garments are of all sorts; they may be among the best in the store.

We force a continual clearance of such articles as would only embarrass us; and keep our stocks always fresh and full.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall, Sixth and Market,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

Persons having business to transact with
FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
will please call at the Office of B. F. GILKESON, Esq., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. At other times, at his own Office, opposite the Cottage Hotel.

Estate Notice.

ESTATE of John C. Burton, of Bristol Township, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and persons having claims against the same, will present them in proper form for settlement, without delay, to
JOSHUA BURTON, JOSEPH BURTON, } Administrators.

THE BUBBLE BURST!
THE BOOM OVER!!
Great Downfall in Prices!!!

New Wholesale and Retail price list of Muslins:

Fruit of the Loom, 9 cts.
Forrestdale, 10 cts.
Dwight, 9½ cts.
Harris, 7½ cts.
Forrest, 8 cts.
¾ Width, 6 cts.
} Bleached.

Dwight, 9 cts.
Nashua R, 8 cts.
Vaconia B. 7½ cts.
Oella, 7 cts.
Blank, 6 cts.
} Unbleached.

Best calico 5, 6 and 7 cents; Towelling 5 cents; Prices of the above Muslins are by the piece only; smaller quantities ½ cent more.

WOOD'S CASH STORE,
BRISTOL.

STRICTLY PURE

PARIS GREEN.

FULL STOCK OF

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS, etc.,
AT
H. G. PETER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 63 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.

A. L. PACKER,

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Flour, FEED and GRAIN.

COAL.

From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,

CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED.

Sold at the lowest market prices.

FLOUR.

W. & E. Thomas, Best Flour, per 100,		$3 0
Good Family, "		3 00
		Per bbl.
Stanton's New Process (Patent),		$9 50
Belle of Venice—St. Louis,		7 50
Pride of Canton—Ohio,		7 00
Belle of Minnesota,		7 00
New Providence—Ohio,		6 50

WOOD.

OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2.25 per cart load.
PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2.25 per cart load.

All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.

The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office,
136 BRISTOL, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DORRANCE ST. MEAT MARKET.

THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

MEAT OF ALL KINDS,

at reasonable prices He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

W. GRACE,
GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,
Paper Hanger,
Graining, &c.
Estimates furnished. Town and country work solicited. NO. 112 CEDAR STREET, Above Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa.

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL, PA. 42

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Sts

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions

consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line.

BRICKS.
A. J. GRAHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BRICKS,
KINKORA,
Burlington Co., New Jersey.

Stock Speculation and Investment
Operations on Margins or by Privileges Special business in Mining Stocks Full particulars on application JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 & 66 Broadway New York

FRUIT WINE AND JELLY PRESS.
PRICE $3.00.



For Seeding and Extracting Juice
—FROM—
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE.
Send for a Catalogue, Free
ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
FOR SALE BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.

INSURANCE.

We can give you insurance in good reliable home mutual companies at a comparatively low cost The HOME COMPANIES should be supported Take your choice. We are agents for

MUTUAL COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL of Bristol,
FARMERS' MUTUAL, Hulmeville,
ALLEN MUTUAL, Allentown.

STOCK COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICA,.........Philadelphia.
PENNSYLVANIA,.............Philadelphia.
ROYAL,...........................Liverpool.

Besides many others
Household goods and Farmers' crops insured at special rates—on either all cash or mutualplan,

E. G. HARRISON & SON,
44 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 Walnut Street,

Opposite Independence Square, Philadelphia.
CAPITAL.........................$400,000 00
ASSETS...........................1,835,238

Directors:

John Devereux,	Thomas Smith,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Henry Lewis,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Edwin N Benson,
Thomas Robins,	Dan'l Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
JOHN DEVEREUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
144 JOHN L. THOMSON, Asst Sec

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove and Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best erms.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

Money collected. Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bristol, Pa.
Pensions obtained Office with B. F. GILKESON.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Private Sale the Dwelling belonging to the Estate of Lewis Holt, deceased, situate on Dorrance Street, between Pond Street and the Railroad. This property is in a very desirable location, contains 8 rooms, has water and gas, and is in good repair. For Particulars, enquire of
CHARLES W. PEIRCE, Executor.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date subscriptions for three months may be purchased in the BRISTOL LIBRARY for the sum of one dollar. Subscribers subject to existing rules, and to deposit $2 00 with the Librarian as security for the careful use of the books.

July 15, 1880
A. WEIR GILKESON, Secretary Bristol Library.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Wright, of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present in proper order for settlement, without delay to
HENRY M. WRIGHT, SARAH WRIGHT, } Executors.
Bristol, June 17th, 1880.

DR. THOMAS,

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

$20,000

To invest on good Real Estate Security. Farm land preferred. THOMAS EASTBURN, Langhorne, Pa

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance. Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

MISCELLANEOUS

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL.

ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

☞Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

Saw Mill
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

Planing Mill.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

Shingles
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

Coal
Of the different sizes kept dry under on sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

Wood
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
361 ROGERS BROTHERS.

HAWKE & JOHNSON,



25 Bath Street, Bristol, Penna.

Dealers in

LEHIGH AND BITUMINOUS

COALS,

LUMBER

and Building material generally,

KINDLING WOOD,

FLOUR AND FEED.

BRAN at wholesale or retail.
We make a specialty of COAL and FLOUR. Our Coal is well screened and picked and kept dry
We keep all the CHOICE BRANDS of FLOUR, and a trial will convince you of their quality.
Confident of pasing ou, we solicit a share your patronage

TO BUSINESS MEN.

10,000 BOXES,

13 SAMPLE BOTTLES,

HARRISON'S
WRITING INKS,
FLUID and MUCILAGE,
GIVEN AWAY.

(Value of samples $1.00.)

No better INKS in the World. Once tried always used.
☞Express charges only to be paid by parties ordering samples.
HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO., 512 Broadway, New York.

SHELDON HOUSE,

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

"The City By The Sea."

Summer and Winter Resort

on the Shores of the Broad Atlantic and Wesley Lake. Cool Breezes in Summer, and Warm, Steam heated Rooms in Winter.
Largest and most Central House in the Grove, and the only one having a

PASSENGER ELEVATOR,

and all other Important First-Class Modern Improvements.
Speaking Tubes to each room. Acoustic Speaking Telephone. Telegraph. Gas Works.

WARM SALT WATER BATHS.

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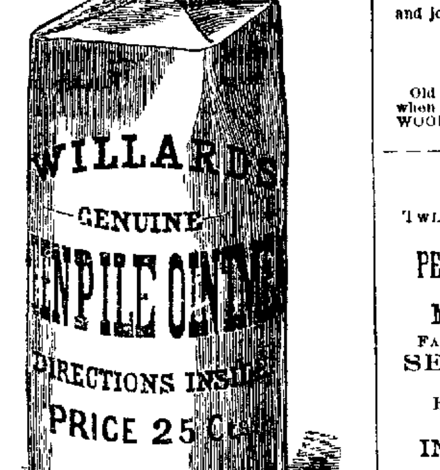
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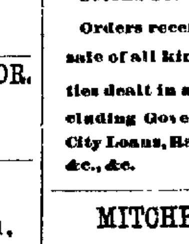
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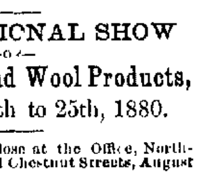
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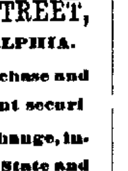
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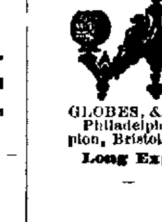
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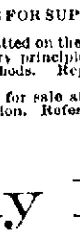
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